The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,289.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

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In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo, every fourteen days.

The steam-ship Himalaya, 1,341 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander W. H. Atkinson, will be despatched on Tuesday, the 3rd August at noon.

	August.		August.
Leave Bombay	3	Leave Madras	15
„ Carwar	5	„ Coconada	17
„ Nizampatam	7	„ Vizagapatam	18
„ Tuticorin	9	„ Bimlipatam	19
„ Colombo	10	„ Gopalpore	20
„ Galle Point	10	„ Calcutta	22
„ Negapatam	12	Arrive Calcutta	22
„ Pondicherry	13		

During the S. W. Monsoon, viz., from the beginning of June to end of August, the steamers do not communicate with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin; but parties with for the Neilgherries may be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin, from whence they may proceed by buck water to stations on the Madras Railway.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, will despatch a steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

The steam-ship Abyssinia, 1,129 tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. Templeton, will be despatched on Saturday, the 24th July at 4 P.M.

Up.	July.	Down.	August.
Leave Bombay	24	Leave Bussorah	13
„ Kurrachee	28	„ Fao	13
„ Guadur	29	„ Bushire	17
	Aug.		
„ Muscat	1	„ Linga	19
„ Bunder Abbas	4	„ Bunder Abbas	21
„ Linga	4	„ Muscat	23
„ Bushire	7	„ Guadur	25
„ Fao	8	„ Kurrachee	28
Arrive Bussorah	9	Arrive Bombay	31

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every Saturday, at 4 P.M.

The steam-ship Kurrachee, 510 tons, 120 H.P., Commander A. Cottier, will be despatched on Saturday, the 31st July at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

SUEZ CANAL.—The undersigned are authorised to book Goods through the Canal from Suez to Port Said.

Trains of Goods Lighters leave Suez every five days, arriving at Port Said about four days later.

Goods conveyed direct from the Steamers in Suez Roads to the Steamers in Port Said Harbour without landing.

Rate per ton of 1,000 kilogrammes for, 25.

The Passenger Boats from Suez to Ismailia have been discontinued until the opening of the entire Maritime Canal.

Homeward Passengers desirous of visiting the Canal must proceed from Suez by the New Railway to Ismailia, whence the journey by the Maritime Canal to Port Said occupies about 14 hours and the fare is 20 frs.

For all information respecting Steamers calling at Port Said, or other matters connected with the Canal, apply to

BLACKWELL & Co.,

Transit Agents of the Suez Canal Company.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. M. B. COHEN & Co., Shipping and General Commission Agents, No. 8, Meadow Street, entrance Bell Lane.

9th January 1869.

N. B.—Orders from Up-country promptly attended to.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK, LIMITED (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a FOURTH DISTRIBUTION, at the rate of Rs. 4 per share, will be payable to Shareholders, at the Registered Office of the Bank in Medow Street, on MONDAY, the 26th instant, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M., and on every following Monday during the same hours.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be finally CLOSED from Thursday, the 15th instant.

PESTONJEE NOWROJEE POCHAJEE,
DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE CAMA,
NOWROJEE MANOCKJEE WADIA, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 8th July, 1869.

PORT CANNING LAND, INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION and DOCK COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of shareholders, advertised to be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Fairlie Place, Calcutta, on this date, at 2 P.M., has been DEFERRED till THURSDAY, the 29th July next, at 2 P.M. for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report, passing the Accounts made up to the 30th April, 1869, and transacting such other business as may be brought before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER REGISTERS of the Company are CLOSED from 15th to 29th July, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
GEORGE BLAIN, Manager.

Bombay, 15th July, 1869.

FRERE LAND COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company was held at its Office, No. 9 Church Street, at 5 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of July, 1869, when the following Resolutions were unanimously passed and confirmed :—

1. Proposed by Cassumbhoy Dipchumsey, Esq., and seconded by Byramjee Cursetjee Ghandy, Esquire :—"That the Resolution, that the Frere Land Company (Limited) be wound up voluntarily, passed on the 28th day of June, 1869, be confirmed."

2. Proposed by Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy, Esq., and seconded by Gungadass Ruchhoredass, Esquire :—"That the Resolution, that Mr. Byramjee Cursetjee Ghandi be appointed Liquidator, and his remuneration be Rs. 1,000 only, passed on the 28th day of June, 1869, be confirmed."

3. Proposed by Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, Esq., and seconded by Govindjee Luckmidass, Esquire :—"That the Resolution, that the Liquidator be authorized to transfer and sell lands, houses, hereditaments, and immovable property, furniture, effects, assets, rights, business, and good will of the Frere Land Company (Limited), to the Frere Land and Pier Company (Limited), and to receive in compensation for such transfer and sale, 3,750 fully paid up shares of the nominal value of Rs. 150 each, on such last mentioned Company undertaking to discharge and pay the Liabilities of the Frere Land Company (Limited), and to carry out and perform the agreement, contracts, and obligations of the said Frere Land Company (Limited), passed on the 28th day of June, 1869, be confirmed."

CURSETJEE NUSSERWANJEE CAMA, Chairman.

14th July, 1869.

MAGDALA HOTEL,
No. 51, CIVIL LINES,
POONA.
CLOSE TO THE RAILWAY STATION.

First Class Accommodation for Families and Gentlemen.

THE POONA HOTEL.
(Close to the Poona Boating Club.)
BY JEWANJEE & Co., PROPRIETORS OF BYCULLA HOTEL.

JEWANJEE & Co. have the pleasure to intimate to the Gentry of Bombay and Poona that the above Hotel has now been OPENED, and is already being largely patronised.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated near the Bund, the Compound running down to the River's side. The Hotel is close to the Poona Boating Club's premises, and the crews practise in front of the Hotel. It is a spacious, commodious, new building, and has been fitted up in a style, regardless of expense, so that the comforts of Visitors may be ensured.

Poona, 1st July, 1869. JEWANJEE & Co.

REDUCTION OF RATES.

BYCULLA HOTEL, at the Junction of the Bellasis and Clare Roads, Byculla.

Jewanjee and Co., in thanking their numerous Patrons for their support, and soliciting a continuance of their favours, beg to state that they have REDUCED their CHARGES to FIVE RUPEES per DAY, till 15th September, 1869, for Civilians, Visitors, and Permanent Lodgers.

Under the present Management this Hotel is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. It was built at great cost expressly for an Hotel, and fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner regardless of expense, so as to ensure the comfort of Visitors and Residents. It is well adapted both for Families and Gentlemen, and at the Reduced Rates will be found a pleasant and economical residence even for Gentlemen residing permanently in Bombay. It is pleasantly and conveniently situated, being within five minutes' drive of the principal Station of the G. I. P. Railway and B. B. & C. I. Railway, and at a short distance from the landing places of the Harbour.

The Dining Hall is the largest in Bombay, and the Sitting and Sleeping Rooms are replete with every convenience. The strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the Establishment.

The Table is abundantly supplied with the very best Viands, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietors.

The Wines, Spirits, and Beer are selected from the most celebrated Houses in London and the Continental Markets.

There are also several First Class Billiard Tables, and the Proprietors would commend their establishment to the notice both of Travellers and Residents.

Byculla Hotel, 2nd July, 1869.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and next other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £55, 2nd class £34. } of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay every four weeks.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; and Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.
(Will positively sail on Wednesday, 28th instant.)

THE fine Steamer VISCOUNT CANNING, Albert Gottlieb, Commander, 531 tons register, 120 H. P. Last shipping day, Tuesday, 27th instant. For Freight or Passage apply to BELL, VENTZ, & LUCIUS, Agents.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship SOOLOO, Captain Enos, from London, are requested to send Boats alongside to take delivery of their respective Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain on account and risk of the concerned.

Captain Enos will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has once left the Ship's Deck.

BLACKWELL & Co.,
Agents for Captain Eldon, Ship Sooloo.

Bombay, 21st July, 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship ZELICA, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery of their respective Goods, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned, and he will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after the same has left the Ship's deck.

LYON & Co.,
Agents for Owners of the Ship Zelica.

Bombay, 21st July, 1869.

OVERLAND CARGO.—The s. s. SALSETTE has brought the CARGOES of the following Vessels :—

ACCELERATED CARGO Ex
s. s. RIPON, from Southampton, 26th June 1869.
„ NYANZA, from Marseilles, 4th July „

UNACCELERATED CARGO Ex
s. s. POONAH, from Southampton, 19th June 1869.
s. s. DELHI, from Marseilles, 27th June „
s. s. DANUBE, from Liverpool, 20th June „

N. B.—No intelligence of the MILAN'S Cargo.

H. S. BOSTOCK,
Acting Superintendent P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 22nd July, 1869.

DADABHAI NAOROJI TESTIMONIAL.—A MEETING of the Friends and Admirers of Mr. DADABHAI NAOROJI, will be held at the FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE, at half past 5 P.M., on MONDAY, the 26th instant, for the purpose of presenting him with a Testimonial.

Sir JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, Bart., has kindly consented to preside on the occasion.

ARDASEER FRAMJEE MOOS,
BALA MANGESH WAGLE,
Honorary Joint Secretaries.

Bombay, 22nd July, 1869.

SPORTING.—DONCASTER ST. LEGER.—The following ODDS can be obtained by applying to R. S. V. P., care of Vallonjee, Adelphi Hotel, Bombay :—

7 to 4 agst. Pretender.	100 to 6 — Thorwaldsen.
6 to 1 — The Drummer.	20 to 1 — Dunbar.
6 to 1 — Pero Gomez.	25 to 1 — Royal Oak.

The above is a bona fide advertisement, and the above ODDS will be laid to Rs. 4,000.

NOTICE.—BANK of INDIA (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a FOURTH DIVIDEND, at the rate of *Rs.* 3½ (Rupees Three and three quarters) per Share on the Old, and Rs. 2½ (Rupees Two and one quarter) per Share on the New Issue, will be paid to the Shareholders, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12, Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, between the hours of 11 A.M., and 4 P.M., and on every following Wednesday during the same hours.

J. A. J. SHAW,
BERAMJI NAOROJI, } Liquidators.

No. 12, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 21st July, 1869.

ANY PERSONS having CLAIMS against, or being indebted to, the ESTATE of the late Mr. E. MULLALY, Head Accountant, Aden Treasury, are requested to COMMUNICATE with the 1st ASSISTANT POLITICAL RESIDENT, Aden, on or before the 1st October, 1869.

Aden, 9th July, 1869.

ESTATE of KARSANDAS MAHADAVADAS and COMPANY.—A SECOND and FINAL DIVIDEND of 1/8 (one-eight) per cent. on the admitted claims will be PAYABLE at the Office of the undersigned, No. 30, Meadow Street, on MONDAY, the 26th instant, and on subsequent days. Creditors are requested to produce any Vouchers in their possession in substantiation of their claims.

H. G. DUNLOP, Sole Trustee.

Bombay, 19th July, 1869.

LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION with the Will annexed, to the ESTATE of JAMES MICHAEL KNAPP, Surgeon Major of Her Majesty's Indian Army, Bombay, who died at No. 9, Duke Street, in the City of Bath, on or about the 24th day of October 1868, having been GRANTED by the High Court of Bombay to FRANCIS FREDERICK LIDDERDALE, of Bombay, Merchant, NOTICE is hereby given, that all CREDITORS of the said James Michael Knapp are required to send in their CLAIMS upon his Estate to the said Administrator, at the Office of Messrs. Remington & Co., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, before the 22nd day of August next, and that the Administrator will after the date proceed to distribute the Estate of the said James Michael Knapp without reference to Claims of which he shall not have notice.—Dated this 22nd July, 1869.

REMINGTON & Co.

TO LET, from 1st proximo, the TOP FLOOR of the House No. 3 in Meadow Street, at present occupied by Mrs. Hern, the Milliner—suitable for a Family—with Cookroom on the ground floor. For Rent and other particulars apply to M. B. COHEN & Co.

GENERAL BUSINESS HOUSE,
Francis Azevedo,
No. 1, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay,
FOR Landing and Shipping, Law, Commission, Arbitration, Survey, Plans, Accounts, Correspondence, Schedules of Insolvency, Indents, General Brokerage and Contract Orders attended to promptly.

Terms exceedingly moderate.

(Office hours from 8 A.M. to 6 P.M.)

Bombay, 21st July, 1869. F. AZEVEDO.

BULL & Co.,
TAILORS, HABITMAKERS,
PROFESSED TROUSERS AND BREECHES MAKERS,
2, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

TERMS—CASH.

BULL & Co. have much pleasure in announcing to the Public in general that they have just received (Overland), a choice selection of Woollen Goods, manufactured expressly to their order for the present season.

1. The principle upon which Bull & Co. conduct their business enables them to offer unrivalled advantage to their Customers.

2. All goods imported by Bull & Co. being manufactured to their special order, Gentlemen may rely upon having an article particularly adapted to this climate.

3. Bull & Co. receive their monthly supplies Overland. Constituents can therefore always have the latest and newest goods to choose from.

4. Trousers cut by an unrivalled Professor of the Art.

5. Residents of Bombay can be waited upon at their Residences by the Cutter with patterns.

6. Bull & Co. hope by strict attention to the favours of their Customers, and by the excellent quality of their goods to merit a share of public patronage.

Patterns can be had on application.

BULL & Co.

STREET'S INDIAN and COLONIAL MERCANTILE DIRECTORY.

For sale, at this Office, Street's Indian and Colonial Directory, price Rs. 12-8, giving names and addresses of merchants, professional men, and shopkeepers in all the principal towns of India, Ceylon, China, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, South Africa, Canada, British Columbia, South and Central America, West Indies, Mediterranean, and Great Britain, and also names of consuls, trade returns, customs' tariffs, means of communication, and other information regarding the above mentioned places invaluable to merchants.

"Bombay Gazette" Office, May 11.

CLEARING STOCK.
AT HALF PRICE.

Mr. J. NEUBERG, being desirous of having a speedy clearance of a large stock of the undermentioned GOODS, he begs to offer them at HALF PRICE for CASH only, on delivery of the articles :—

Great variety of FANCY GOODS.

A large assortment of ENGLISH, FRENCH, and GERMAN TOYS.

BOHEMIAN GLASS WARE—comprising of Flower Vases, Toilet Sets, Card Plates, Bouquet-holders, &c., &c.

WALL PAPERS and BORDERS, plain and ornamental.

Constituents in the Mofussil will be good enough to accompany their orders with a remittance to ensure compliance with the same. J. NEUBERG.

6 Hummum Street, Fort.

HEAL and SONS.
IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS,
for all parts of the world.
SOLID MAHOGANY
BED ROOM FURNITURE,
Entirely free from Veneer, very suitable for extreme climates.
HORSEHAIR AND SPRING MATTRESSES,
and every Description of Bedding for India and the Colonies.
ILLUSTRATED CATLOGUE.

Of the above goods sent free by post to every part of the world to which there is Book Post.

HEAL AND SON.
196, 197, and 198, Tottenham Court Road, London, W.
. Remittances and Orders must be made payable in London.

JOHN MOIR AND SON,
Preserved Provision Manufacturers, and Export Oilmen,
ABERDEEN,
Purveyors by special Appointment to H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh.

Supply, of the finest quality,

Soups, Fish, Meats, Game, Entrees, Bacon, Hams, Tongues, Cheese, Bologna and Oxford Sausages, Potted Meats and Fish, Pates, Sardines, Jams, Jellies, and Orange Marmalade. Also Pickles, Sauces, Tart Fruits, Jellies, Mushroom Ketchup, Oils, Vinegars, Baking Powders, &c.

J. M. & S. are the Sole Proprietors of the DUKE OF EDINBURGH SAUCE,

which is the success of the season at the table for its warming and stimulating qualities; and for flavour is unsurpassed.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED.

Capital Rs. 1,00,00,000, divided into 20,000 shares of Rs. 500 each.

First issue 10,000 shares of Rs. 500 each=Rs. 50,00,000 paid up.
Reserved issue 10,000 shares of Rs. 500 each being called up.

Directors.

Henry Forman, Esq., (of Sir Charles Forbes & Co.)
Henry Maxwell, Esq., (of Messrs. Finlay, Scott & Co.)
E. D. Sassoon, Esq.
Denshaw Manockjee Petit, Esq.
Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy, Esq.
Kessowjee Naik, Esq.

THIRD REPORT.

The Directors beg to submit the Accounts of the Bank for the half year ended 30th June last, together with the Auditors' Report.

The anticipations recently expressed by the Directors have been borne out by the result of the working of the past six months. The Report just issued by Mr. H. Rivett-Carnac, the Cotton Commissioner for Central India, aptly describes the enormous changes which have taken place in pressing and forwarding the staple to Bombay. Changes as great and as important in the system of financing for Cotton purchased at marts in the districts, have been the natural consequence of the facility and rapidity with which it is now forwarded to the port of shipment. The Branches have been in a position during the season to undertake all the good business offered, and their working has been satisfactory to the Directors. After the closure of the Akola season, Mr. Blunt was deputed to Shahpore to test the value of that mart for banking operations, and the Directors ask the shareholders to sanction the opening of a Branch there, and also of one at Dholleru, where they believe that a remunerative business can be done.

Money has been in fair, but never in excessive, demand. The rate of interest for loans on the Deposit of Government Securities has not exceeded 8 per cent. at the longest currency. The resources of the Bank proved quite equal to the demands upon it.

The Balance Sheet, including the sum brought from last half-year, shows a Net Profit on the Bank's operations, of Rs. 3,22,460-8-7, being at the rate of nearly 12½ per cent. per annum Agreeably to the Articles of Association, a majority of the Directors recommend the declaration of a Dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum, which will absorb..... Rs. 1,50,000

A transfer in reduction of cost of Premises and Furniture of ..... „ 20,000

The closure of the account for Preliminary expenses, which, including the estimated cost of advertisements, shows at debit ..... „ 15,000

And the transfer to Reserved Fund of..... „ 1,25,000

Leaving a balance (from which provision will have to be made for the Imperial Income Tax) to be carried forward of..... „ 12,460-8-7

Rs. 3,22,460-8-7

The Directors regret that they are not unanimous in recommending the proposed distribution of profits. The minority think that as the holders of Reserved Shares will participate from 1st July in all profits, those now realized, which belong to the holders of the first issue, should be distributed to the utmost extent possible. But the majority feel that this course is opposed alike to the spirit of the Articles of Association and to the true interests of the Institution, which, in their opinion, demand the limitation of all dividends until a sufficient Reserved Fund shall have been accumulated.

The majority ask the shareholders to confirm the arrangements which they recommend.

Provision has been made for the only small loss which has occurred during the half year; and, to guard against any possible contingency, the Directors have transferred to "Bad and Doubtful Debt Liquidation account" the amount of another Rs. 1,25,000 in order, though secured by the title deeds of House Property, the arrangements for its payment extending over some time.

The Liquidator of the Old Bank of Bombay having given the Directors notice that he was in a position to comply with the terms of section IV. of this Bank's Articles of Association, the Directors, in conformity therewith, intimated to the shareholders of the Old Bank of Bombay by circular and advertisement, that they would proceed to allot, and they have allotted, the shares of the Reserved Issue to the applicants entitled thereto, who applied in the manner and within the period prescribed by the Directors. The shareholders will be asked to determine how such shares of the Reserved Issue as have not been taken up by the shareholders of the Old Bank of Bombay shall be dealt with.

The continued presence of an Agency of the Presidency Bank of Bengal in this City has been a constant source of anxiety to the Directors, not so much from the direct injury which it now inflicts on the business of this Bank, as from the spirit which dictates its maintenance, despite the expressed wishes of the Secretary of State for India. The Directors have pressed the question both in this country and at home, and as they have recently received the highest assurance that the Government of India is really in earnest in desiring the withdrawal of the Bengal Bank's Agent from Bombay, they cannot doubt the result.

The Directors, on the 14th ultimo, asked the Government of Bombay whether any recent communication had been received from the Government of India regarding the Bank of Bengal's Agency, and also expressed their anxiety to ascertain whether Sir Charles Jackson's Report had enabled the Government of India to proceed in the matter of the Bank's Charter. His Excellency the Governor in Council, not being in possession of the information asked for, was pleased to forward the Bank's letter to the Government of India, and the Directors hope to receive a reply in time to communicate it to the shareholders at the Meeting.

The Government exercise their right to nominate a Government Auditor, and the accounts of the Bank are subject to inspection by him.

The shareholders will have to elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration. The present Auditors, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

Mr. A. J. Macdonald, Mr. Hamilton Maxwell, and Mr. G. F. Henry having proceeded temporarily to Europe, resigned their seats at the Board. Mr. Henry Forman, of Sir Charles Forbes & Co., and Mr. E. D. Sassoon have joined the Board at the invitation of the Directors and subject to the approval of the shareholders. In terms of Clause 72 of the Articles of Association, Mr. Henry Maxwell and Mr. Kessowjee Naik retire from office, and are eligible for re-election.

By order of the Board,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 20th July, 1869.

Statement of Affairs on 30th June 1869.

Dr.	Rs.	a.	p.
To Capital—			
10,000 Shares of Rs. 5 0 each paid up	50,00,000	0	0
To Bank Post Bills Outstanding	27,886	3	7
„ Current Deposits at Head Office and Branches	149,33,157	12	3
„ Fixed do. do.	13,96,910	15	4
„ Government do. Treasury General Balance	125,48,753	10	11
„ Other Liabilities	66,442	2	3
„ Reserve	3,616	2	3
„ Balance of Profit and Loss Account	3,22,460	8	7
	Rs. 3,42,90,207	7	7

Cr.	Rs.	a.	p.
By Fixed Loans on Government Securities, Goods and Bullion	5,99,609	11	1
„ Cash Credits on Government Securities	6,52,892	2	2
„ Overdrafts	857	14	9
„ Bills Discounted and Purchased	54,81,493	2	7
„ Balances with Correspondents	11,24,670	8	7
„ Freehold premises situated in Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, and furniture therein at cost price .....Rs. 4,50,000	0	0	
Do. at Oomrawuttee at cost price 5,600	0	0	
Furniture at the different Branches at cost price ... 10,938	12	0	
	4,66,538	12	0
„ Stamps	7,780	15	8
„ Preliminary Expenses	11,700	0	0
„ Stationery—value on hand.....	5,046	5	0
„ Government Securities—current price.....	54,23,117	13	2
„ Adjusting account, being Interest due the Bank to date on Fixed Loans, Cash Credits and on Government Securities, and amount due by Government for conducting Public Debt Office Treasury and Savings Bank less rebate of Interest and Exchange	25,602	3	3
„ Cash and Currency Notes and Bullion at Head Office and Exchange.....	2,05,00,077	15	4
	Rs. 3,42,90,207	7	7

Abstract of Profit and Loss on 30th June 1869.

Dr.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
To Salaries at Head Office	73,420	12	3			
„ Auditors' Fees	1,000	0	0			
„ Directors' Fees	6,345	0	0			
„ Rent and Taxes	8,920	15	2			
„ Miscellaneous Charges.....	8,554	11	2			
				98,259	6	7
„ Salaries at Branches Rs. 41,305 1 9						
Less received from Liquidator, Bank of Bombay „ 3,407 0 0						
	37,898	1	9			
„ Other Charges at Branches .....Rs. 44,001 11 2						
„ Law Expenses at Broach Branch ... „ 1,640 11 3						
	45,642	6	5			
				83,540	8	2
„ Interest paid at Head Office and Branches				55,539	11	11
„ Amount of Stationery used.....				10,000	0	0
„ Amount carried to Credit of Doubtful Debt Liquidation Account at Head Office.....	3,238	2	6			
Do. do. do. Kurrachee.	1,200	0	0			
				4,438	2	6
„ Net Profit to 30th June 1869				3,08,140	1	10
				Rs. 5,30,928	15	0

Cr.	Rs.	a.	p.
By Interest received at Head Office and Branches.	1,96,403	10	5
„ Exchange do. do.	2,79,901	11	11
„ Commission do. do.	31,083	11	11
„ Discount do. do.	36,848	15	0
„ Profit on Government Securities.....	21,823	11	8
„ Interest on do	23,625	10	11
„ Profit on Bullion Operations	15,571	7	2
	Rs. 5,30,928	15	0

Profit & Loss Account from 1st January to 30th June 1869.

Dr.	Rs.	a.	p.
Balance at Credit of this Account	3,22,460	8	7
	Rs. 3,22,460	8	7

Cr.	Rs.	a.	p.
By Balance of this Account Carried Forward from last Half-year	14,320	6	9
„ Net Profit for Half-year ending 30th June...	3,08,140	1	10
	Rs. 3,22,460	8	7

E. & O. E.

HENRY FORMAN,
H. MAXWELL,
AHMEDBHOY HUBIBBHOY,
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE,
M. BALFOUR, Secretary and Treasurer.
ROBT. CLARK, Chief Accountant.
JAMES RANKIN, } Auditors.
JOHN L. SCOTT, }

Directors.

REPORT OF THE AUDITORS FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE 1869.

We beg to report that we have audited the Accounts and Securities of the Bank for the half year ending 30th June 1869.

The work comprised in this consisted in our inspecting and comparing with records the following Securities :—

Held for safe-custody—
Government Promissory Notes.
Certificates of Shares.
Deposit Receipts, Debentures, Bonds, &c.
Held against Advances (Fixed Loans and Cash Credits)—
Government Promissory Notes.
Bills of Lading and Policies of Insurance and Merchandise in Bank's godown.
Bank's Property by purchase—
Government Promissory Notes.
Gold Bars and Sovereigns.
Bills and Hoondies discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches.

We counted the Cash on the 30th day of June and found the Shroff's Book and the account in the General Ledger to agree accurately with the amount of the Currency Notes, Silver and Copper on hand.

The Balance Sheet laid before us was correctly made out from the General Ledger and the Branch Ledger, the postings of closing entries in the latter being verified by comparison with the accounts rendered by the Agents.

The condensed Statements prepared from said Balance Sheet for publication is correct, and the Profit and Loss Account shows faithfully the earnings and expenditure and correct nett result for the past half year.

(Signed) JAMES RANKIN,
„ JOHN L. SCOTT,
Auditors of the New Bank of Bombay, Limited.

Bombay, 17th July, 1869.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
WINE MERCHANTS
TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
AND
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

DEAN LANE—BOMBAY.
Established in Bombay in the Year 1842, and in London and Bordeaux 1815.

LONDON HOUSES { Wholesale and for Export only—Tower Bonded Vaults, Retail—Charing Cross Railway Arches.
BORDEAUX HOUSE { Wholesale and for Export—Place du Champ de Mars.

REPRESENTATIVES IN

China,	New Zealand,
Calcutta,	Manilla,
Madras,	New Orleans.
Colombo,	
Kurrachee,	
New York.	

WE respectfully solicit a continuance of the commands of MESSES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS in WESTERN INDIA, to whom, from the extensive nature of our business, we can offer better terms and better value than any other House in Bombay.

Being IMPORTERS on the LONDON and BORDEAUX Markets, we are, of necessity, in the most favourable position to supply the public with genuine Wines and Spirits on favourable terms, and from our experience, derived from over fifty years' trading in them, we confidently assert our ability to please all tastes, and we solicit comparison with competitors' Brands at our quotations.

We subjoin our LIST OF SELECTED WINES for this market, and beg to intimate—

1st. That we cannot execute orders for less than 1 dozen quarts, or 2 dozen pints of either one of them, Liqueurs excepted : these in not less quantities than ½ dozen pints or quarts.

2nd. That our Wines and Spirits are procurable from every respectable General Shopkeeper in Bombay and at Out-stations; they, however, fix their own selling prices for them.

3rd. That our quotations are for delivery from our Godowns, where full examination of all Still Wines prior to delivery is allowed, but we do not take the risk of subsequent breakage.

4th. That our advertised quotations for all Sparkling Wines do not provide for the rejection of ullaged or broken bottles likely to be found in Cases, on arrival, after a long sea voyage. We guarantee each Case to contain its full complement of sound Bottles at time of shipment, but cannot guarantee loss arising from atmospheric or climatic influences; we take this risk by adding Rs. 4 per dozen quarts, and Rs. 2½ per dozen pints to our quotations.

Our Sparkling Wines are not to be equalled at our quotations; we invite comparison.

CLARETS.
(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

	Qts. per doz.	Pts. per doz.
A 1—Chateau Latour or Mouton, Gold Capsule, Labelled & Branded	Rs. 30 0	Rs. 16 0
Chateau Rauzan, Black capsule, „	„ 25 0	„ 14 0
Chateau Leoville, Blue capsule, „	„ 22 0	„ 12 0
Chateau Palmer, Blue capsule, „	„ 22 0	
Chateau Larose, Yellow capsule, „	„ 18 8	„ 10 8
St. Julien, Green capsule, „	„ 17 0	„ 10 0
Medoc, Red capsule „	„ 15 8	„ 9 0
Medoc, White capsule, „	„ 13 8	
Sauterne, Red capsule, „	„ 22 0	

BURGUNDIES—RED AND WHITE.
(Very Choice—Our own Brand and Shipping.)

Chambertin, Labelled and Branded.....	Rs. 32 0 Rs. 17 0
Nuits, ditto	„ 26 0
Macon, ditto	„ 21 0
Chablis, ditto	„ 22 0

CHAMPAGNES.
The finest DRY CHAMPAGNES that can be shipped.
(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

Magnums, Finest Dry.....Labelled.....	Rs. 74 0
Finest Dry Sparkling, Gold Foil, „	„ 36 0 Rs. 19 8
Fine Sparkling, Silver Foil „	„ 32

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

ACTIVE inquiry for Colabas at Rs. 1,765 for time; New Bank of Bombay shares at Rs. 23 per cent., new issues at Rs. 16 per cent. premium; New Freres at Rs. 195.

CALCUTTA.—17TH JULY, 1869.

Very little business reported in Government Securities at the following rates:—4 per cents. at Rs. 94-11 and 94-12, and small pieces at Rs. 94-14 and 95-0. A time-bargain contract for half a [illegible] in six weeks, was reported at Rs. 94-8. In 5 per [illegible]ments at Rs. 109-8, and only Rs. 25,000 of [illegible]14-2.

[illegible]al Debentures continue in demand and small [illegible] different parties, at Rs. 108-4 and 108-6.

[illegible]s and purchases of shares were reported to-

[illegible]hares, at Rs. 139 and 140.

[illegible]am Navigation Co.'s full shares of Rs. 1,000

[illegible]nd Investment, &c., Co.'s shares at Rs. 262½ [illegible]ence.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 22.

McRae, Lieutenant, 8th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Ahmedabad.
Bell, Colonel, Royal Engineers, on duty, from Kurrachee.
Tarleton, Lieutenant, 1-5th Foot, on leave, from Ferozepore.
Barton, Major, 8th Hussars, on leave, from London.
Fraser, Colonel, 11th Hussars, on leave, from London.
Bensley, Assistant Surgeon, Bengal Presidency, on leave, from London.
Wynch, Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Madras.
Hancock, Captain, Royal Engineers, on leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 22.

Gillespie, Captain, 49th Foot, to join, to Deesa.
Goodfellow, Major, Royal Engineers, on leave, to Poona.
Jacob, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on sick leave, to England.
Wheeler, Lieutenant Colonel, 35th B. N. Infantry, on sick leave, to England.
Bell, Colonel, Royal Engineers, on duty, to Deolalee.
Tarleton, Lieutenant, 1-5th Foot, on leave, to England.
Fraser, Colonel, 11th Hussars, to rejoin, to Muttra.
Barton, Major, 19th Hussars, to join, to Secunderabad.
John, Lieutenant, Royal Horse Artillery, to rejoin, to Umballa.
Stewart, Major General, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Poona, 21st July, 1869.

Captain Sir John Louis, Bart, Cadre 3rd European Regiment, is attached to do duty with the 23rd Regiment N. I.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment:—

1st Grenadier Regiment N. I.—Captain J. Affleck to retain the Quarter Mastership on promotion.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave of absence.

8th Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant Alexander McRae for 30 days from date of departure, to proceed to Bombay on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, July 22.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant Colonel T. Wheler, Bengal Staff Corps, Second in Command and Wing Officer, 35th Regiment Bengal N. I., is allowed furlough to Europe for two years on medical certificate under the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Assistant Surgeon E. Bonavis, M.D., Bengal Medical Establishment, Health Officer, Lucknow, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant B. Persse, Madras Staff Corps, Assistant Engineer, P. W. Department, North Canara, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate under the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Captain J. Jacob, Staff Corps, Second in Command Erinpoora Irregular Force, is allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months on medical certificate, under Rule 15th of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant Colonel W. R. Lambert, Staff Corps, Collector and Magistrate, Kurrachee, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, from the date of departure of the last Mail in September next, under Rule 9th of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Ensign E. H. Wilson, H. M.'s 49th Foot, is admitted to the Staff Corps on probation from the 13th July 1869.

The following promotions in the Commissariat Department are made:—

Sub-Conductor and Acting Conductor John Crumley to be Conductor; and Sergeant and Acting Sub-Conductor Michael Hogan to be Sub-Conductor from the 26th June 1869, in succession to Harrison, pensioned.

Lieutenant Stanley Carter, General List, Wing Subaltern and Officiating Adjutant 4th N. I, having applied for admission to the Staff Corps under the provisions of paragraph 5 of G O.G.I., No 531, dated 27th June 1864, is appointed to the Bombay Staff Corps from the 16th March 1868 subject to the approval of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

Assistant Apothecary W. Scroggie, No. 169, is relieved from duty in the Bombay Marine, and the services of Assistant Apothecary J. Cahill, No. 161, are replaced at the disposal of the Superintendent of Marine for duty in that branch of the Service.

In General Order No. 510, of the 7th July 1869, after the words "are republished" read "and made applicable to this Presidency."

The Government of India has decided that the ruling laid down in G. O. No. 100, dated 3rd February 1869, does not affect those children in India who are already in receipt of the subsistence allowance, and is applicable only to step-children who may arrive subsequently to the date of the order in question.

Surplus clothing remaining in store with Regiments until the next general issue, must be carefully preserved from injury by moth, damp, or any other cause, and any loss arising from negligence in this respect must be defrayed by the person in whose charge the articles were placed, and whose duty it was to have them frequently examined and preserved from harm.

In all cases in which it may be found desirable to return articles of clothing to the Clothing Department after their issue to, and receipt by Regiments, the previous sanction of Government must invariably be obtained through the Adjutant General's Department, before despatch.

When troops are returning to England, such articles of clothing only as are peculiar to service in India may be made over to the Clothing Department, after being first carefully examined by a Board of Survey, who should enter distinctly in their proceedings the state of the garments, whether serviceable, repairable, or unserviceable, and the cause of the change of state or damage.

Officers Commanding Regiments are directed to pay strict attention to this order in future.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Apothecary G. Sinclair, in temporary medical charge Kolhapoor Agency, has been confirmed in that Appointment.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Row Bahadoor Bhaskur Damodhur, Acting Fourth Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Bombay, is allowed privilege leave of absence for a fortnight under Chapter 2 of the Covenanted Civil Service Absentee Rules.

So much of Government Notification of the 10th June 1863, as conferred powers of a subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class, and powers to commit, upon Shamrow Gunesh, Mahalkurree of Bhatkool, in the Canara District, is hereby cancelled.

Lieutenant R. Westmacott acted as Third Grade District Superintendent of Police in the Punch Mahals District from 10th to 22nd June 1869, both days inclusive.

Sulamutrai, Head Moonshee of Alyar-ka-Tanda, in the Halla Division, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class in the Hydrabad District.

Mr. N. M. W. Daniell acted as Inspector General of Prisons from the 12th May to the 15th July 1869, on which date Dr. J. Cruickshank received from him the charge of that office.

Mr. Daniell acted as Inspector General of Prisons from the 12th May to 17th June 1869, in addition to his duties as Acting Under-Secretary to Government in the Judicial, Political, and Educational Departments, and Secretary to the Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations.

Mr. John Conson, Barrister-at-Law, is confirmed in the appointment of Senior Magistrate of Police and Revenue Judge of Bombay, vice Mr. J. P. Bickerstath, resigned.

Azum Hummunt Tummajee, Acting Mahalkurree of Dumbul, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class in the Dharwar District.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. Pritchard acted as Collector and Magistrate of Khandeish from 30th May to 14th June 1869, both days inclusive.

Mr. Meeah Mahomed, Sub-Assistant Settlement Officer, Right Bank Districts, Sind, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

Mr. J. Hearn, Hoozoor Deputy Collector of Sattara, is allowed a further extension of leave of absence on medical certificate for one month, in continuation of the leave granted him on 20th December and 23rd June last.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to invest the undermentioned Mahalkurrees in the Tanna Collectorate with the powers conferred on Mamlutdars under Bombay Act V. of 1864:—

Azum Narayen Mahiput, in Oomergaum Petta, Azum Venaik Gunesh, in Mokhada Petta, Azum Balwuntrao Atmaram, in Khalapore Petta, and Azum Venaik Wasudeo in Oorun Petta.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Surgeon J. Roche held temporary medical charge of the duties of Civil Surgeon at Kotree from the 25th to the 26th April last.

The privilege leave of absence for three months granted to Surgeon J. Pinkerton, M. D., Superintendent General of Vaccination, on the 26th May last, is cancelled at his own request.

Mr. W. R. Hamilton has passed the prescribed examination in Marathi.

Honorary Assistant Surgeon B. Burn is appointed to the Medical charge of the Civil Station of Nassick, vice Summers, deceased.

Honorary Assistant Surgeon A. Pollard is appointed to the Medical charge of the Civil Station of Dapoolie, vice Hearn, pensioned.

Apothecary D. Munday is appointed to the Medical charge of the Civil Station of Vingorla, vice Honorary Assistant Surgeon Hanson, pensioned.

Senior Apothecary L. George is appointed to the Medical charge of the Civil Station of Gogo, vice Assistant Apothecary Rouse, in temporary charge.

Assistant Apothecary Rama Succaram, General No. 76, is appointed to the Medical charge of the Dispensary at Alyar-ka-Tanda in Sind, vice Senior Apothecary L. George.

Apothecary J. Macdonald is appointed to the Medical charge of the Civil Station of Schwan, vice Honorary Assistant Surgeon Pollard.

Assistant Surgeon J. Williams, M.D., is confirmed in the appointment of Superintendent of Vaccination in Sind.

The undermentioned gentlemen have passed the prescribed examination in Gujarati:—

Lieutenant W. A. Salmon, Acting Assistant Resident at Baroda.

Mr. T. B. Kirkham, Principal, Elphinstone High School, with credit.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to invest the Mahalkurrees of Chandghur, Moorgode, and Hookeree, in the Belgaum Collectorate, with the powers of a Collector under Act IX. of 1869.

The Mahalkurree of Moorassa, in the Ahmedabad Collectorate, is invested with the powers of a Collector under Act IX. of 1869.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(*Irrigation Branch.*)

Mr. E. G. Davies, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, passed an examination in the Gujarati language, as prescribed in the Public Works Code, on the 14th July 1869.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. C. Loraine is appointed to act as Harbour Master and Conservator of the Port and as Resident Trasport Officer at Aden during the absence on sick leave of Mr. W. K. Thyne.

NOTIFICATION BY THE COMMISSIONER IN SIND.

Mr. B. Neale, Full Power Magistrate, assumed charge of the duties of Town Magistrate of Sukkur, on the 6th instant, before Office hours.

NOTIFICATION BY THE REGISTRAR GENERAL OF ASSURANCES.

Mr. W. A. Ingle and Mr. B. L. Forbes respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of the Sub-Registrar of Assurances at Kurrachee, in the forenoon of the 1st July 1869.

NOTIFICATION BY THE INSPECTOR GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Apothecary R. Hudson, No. 23, at present attached to the 2nd Dragoon Guards, is appointed to the European General Hospital, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
22	Salsette (s)	Tomlin	Suez, July 10.
	Himalaya (s)	Atkinson	Calcutta, June 29.
	Tallulla	Gilchrist	Moulmein, May 15.

DEPARTURE.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
22	Magdala (s)	Thomson	Aden and Suez.

The ship Glenlora, Edward, to Singapore and Hongkong, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The steamer Himalaya, to Malabar Coast and Calcutta, began to load yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURES.

July 17 Madras (s) .....
Ghazeepore .....

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

NICOL.—July 22nd, at Cumballa Hill, Bombay, the wife of William Nicol, Esq., of a daughter, prematurely.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

HALL.—July 17th, at Barrackpore the wife of Assistant Surgeon A. E. Hall, Royal Artillery, of a daughter.

Now Ready,

REPORT OF THE

BOMBAY BANK COMMISSION.

JUST PUBLISHED, at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, a reprint of the REPORT of the BOMBAY BANK COMMISSION. Price Re. 1.

"Bombay Gazette" Office, July 15th, 1869.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1869.

FOR many months an almost incessant outcry has proceeded from Bombay demanding British capital. No matter what the enterprise afoot—roads, canals, tanks, railways, reclamations—the money to carry them out is to be found by England. The Supreme Government and the Home Government are reviled in no measured terms because they do not stimulate the application of British capital to Indian improvements. Ever and anon we hear that the money could be raised more cheaply in England than it can in India, but we do not remember any description of the conditions under which it could be more cheaply raised. What is implied is that if England would take upon herself the burden of guaranteed loans, capital could be had at lower rates. Not that we believe those who are never weary of crying for British gold would shrink from that condition. Their theory is, "Perish England, that the resources of India may be developed!" We doubt very much whether the English capitalists would be converts to that gospel, or whether, if the whole facts and the inevitable results of those doctrines so vehemently preached were fully known and considered, any capital would be lent at all, except on the guarantee, not of the Indian, but of the Home Government. The capitalists, large and small, should know that the project of those who thirst for British wealth is, that the whole of it, together with the efforts of the picked men Britain sends out, is to be used for the purpose of terminating, as soon as possible, British rule in India altogether. We are coolly told that it is our duty to educate the natives of India up to the point when they will want us no longer. The young men who come out here ought to know that this is the work expected from them by the school to which we refer; and that English gentlemen, the best we can get, are to be merely the warming-pans for the native race. And they are called Englishmen who propose this highly dignified and patriotic task to their high spirited countrymen! We should like the capitalists to ask themselves what will become of the capital they provide when European rule is extinguished in the country? and whether they would lend it on the assumption that it was to be so employed? Taking those questions into consideration, and being fully warned that the people who demand the money are utterly regardless of the interests of England, we may be sure that no money would be advanced unless the interest were guaranteed by the Home Government. What Home Government would dare to increase the National Debt by assuming the burden of the millions demanded by the insatiable folks whose doctrine it is that England and Englishmen exist for India?

It is said, English capitalists lend money to Mexico, to Greece, to Russia. How much more profitable to the State would it be were the money lent to India? True. But observe the difference. English monied men lend money to alien countries *at their own risk*. No British Government is asked to guarantee a Russian loan. There are instances of guaranteed loans to foreign States, but they are purely political loans, and when raised, stood in the place of battalions or credit. The British capitalist who lends to India looks to the English State to pay at least the interest in case of Indian default. There is no analogy between a loan to Russia and a loan to India. In the first case, the burden on the empire is *nil*; in the second, disguise it as we may, the burden is the amount of the loan. But consider how much that burden is increased if we adopt the views of the sentimental philosophers and politicians, and govern, not as if we intended to stay for ever—the true principle—but as if we were going in a few years, at the moment when it pleases Bapoo to bow us out! England has already invested an immense capital in India, not only in gold, but what is of far more worth to her, in intellect and moral character, and even in mere muscular strength. For this there is no gratitude, nothing but railing from the Indo-British Warming-Pan school of philosophers, who care more for pretty crotchets than for the welfare of the Empire.

So long as we hold and rule over India we must hold and rule for the power and honour of our race and name. It is said that we are bound to educate the people. We are bound to act justly, to preserve internal peace, to remove all obstacles to the education of the people, and moreover it is expedient that the poor, as far as possible, should be taught to read and write. We are bound, so far as the means of India will allow, to develop the resources of the country, construct roads, bridges, canals, tanks, and, to a limited extent, to lend her the credit of our name. But we are not bound, far from it, to sacrifice ourselves for India. There is no obligation to do that. Yet that is precisely what a certain party is labouring, might and main, to make us do. Our duties are primarily to England, and only in a secondary sense to India, which is merely a limb of the Empire, a source of Imperial power. If we allow ourselves to be cajoled by the sentimentalists, we shall deserve our fate. For the ruin that will befall us there should be no pity; but the ruin which the Indo-British party will bring on India will undoubtedly excite the sympathy, useless as usual, of those who witness and those who have to record it. At this very moment we have gone far enough on the road which leads to the destruction of the Empire, without in the least being a benefit to the natives deluded by their Indo-British friends. It will be possible to stop now, and turn aside from the pursuit of amiable fancies which have no foundation in the solid groundwork of fact; but a few years hence, if false principles are applied much farther, it will be "too late"—that humilating epitaph which has been recorded on the historical tombs of so many parties, who, like our Indo-British advisers, have quitted the hard ground of realities for the cloudland of delusive sentiment.

IT may now be considered certain that Mr. Fitzjames Stephen is to be Mr. Maine's successor in the Legislative Council of India, and India may be congratulated on the appointment. The English bar can boast many admirable advocates, many learned lawyers, not a few law reformers, but few profound jurists. Indeed, it was said by one eminent Continental lawyer, that England possesses the first advocates in the world, but hardly one man with a philosophic knowledge of the principles of law. And of the few jurists we possess, not one has been included among the names recently canvassed in Indian journals as those of the candidates for this office. Mr. Forsyth, the most distinguished of those candidates, is well known as an elegant scholar and a sound English lawyer; but we have never heard of his possessing the qualification of the deeper knowledge requisite for the chief legislator of our Eastern Empire.

Mr. Stephen is still a young man, having been called to the bar in 1854. This is only four years later than the date of Mr. Maine's call; but Mr. Maine's delicate health seemed to have aged him beyond his years. The son of an eminent father, Mr. Stephen devoted himself to studies outside the circle within which the learning of an English advocate is ordinarily confined. His book on the Criminal Law of England is at present the most valuable contribution towards bringing order into that most tangled legal maze, and shows its author to possess both the love and genius of consolidation. This is as it should be. What India wants is not new law, but arranged law: the materials are there, but are hard to use from their redundancy and confusion. Much has been done to remedy this, but much remains to be done. The Succession Act is at present the only part of our Civil Code yet in operation. It is true that the various sections of this work are prepared by the Indian Law Commission at home; but it is most important that the man who is mainly responsible for their revision here, before they are adopted as the law of the Empire, should be one conversant with the labour by which they were produced.

Mr. Stephen is not merely a theoretical lawyer, but an advocate of considerable experience; so that it may reasonably be hoped he will be able to accommodate the ideal of theory to the exigencies of practice. He is a member of the Midland Circuit, and not long ago he was raised to the rank of Queen's Counsel. But he is not so much known by circuit practice as by his having been engaged in most of the great ecclesiastical cases of recent times. His speech in the great case where the two most pronounced writers in "Essays and Reviews" were put upon their trial will be remembered for the profound learning displayed in it. The whole of English theology was ransacked to prove that the great divines of our Church had been the advocates of freedom of thought. Those who are accustomed to associate Mr. Stephen's name with the striking theological articles of the *Pall Mall Gazette* will not suppose his position in these controversies to have been simply that of the advocate who espouses the side from which he first receives a brief. They will recognize in him one of the most advanced and logical thinkers on religious questions, with an intense hatred of narrow views and priestly dominion, but with little sympathy for weaker or less consistent speculators. The adoption of the Benthamite theory of legislation is natural in one of his theological opinions.

It is curious that the two men whom the legal profession in England have regarded as the two from whom Mr. Maine's successor should be selected—Mr. Stephen and Mr. Vernon Harcourt—are noted by their frequent controversies with one another. These controversies, waged in the columns of the *Times* and *Pall Mall Gazette*, have not unfrequently verged on personal hostility. Those who are familiar with the articles which we have before alluded to must allow that Mr. Stephen carries into discussion an energy of argument and an intellectual scorn which approach intolerance. These, indeed, are the points in his character which may prove his greatest difficulties in his task in India, where speculation has of necessity been much sacrificed to practice by men overwhelmed with their continual load of work. He has never been a great observer of the precept "to suffer fools gladly," and probably from this cause has not been a very popular man upon his circuit. We trust that he will learn in India to resist this temptation, which might do so much to mar his usefulness; and that he will remember that his colleagues, if not versed in theory, are not so because their daily task has been the administration of an empire.

WE publish in another column the Report of the Directors of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) and statement of their affairs on the 30th ultimo. They prove that the Directors know how to use to advantage the resources of the Bank, and how to apply the handsome profits they have been enabled to realize at this early stage of its existence. We are glad to observe that they are proceeding to fulfil, in a tentative manner, the duties which they owe to the public. In recommending the opening of two additional branches the Directors can hardly look to enlarge their profits, but they will afford great facilities to the trade of the port, and find a means for using their increased capital. We are sorry to observe that there is some opposition to the proposed application of profits. We cannot suppose that the shareholders will be so blind to their true interests as to damage the standing and prestige of the Bank for the sake of an immediate but trifling personal advantage. All must participate in the benefits which will surely follow cautious management, and the steady accumulation of a sufficient reserve. We feel assured that the recommendations of the majority of the Directors will receive, as they deserve, the cordial support of the shareholders at the general meeting.

THE Government of India, in reply to the Accountant General of Bengal, has stated that applications for leave should be submitted by officers in letters post paid.

THE Governor General in Council has authorized the affiliation in law of the Cuttack School to the Calcutta University, with effect from the 1st of January 1869.

IN reply to the Officiating Accountant General, Bombay, the Government of India has stated that a Covenanted Civil Servant cannot retain a lien on an acting appointment during absence on any other than privilege leave.

WE observe that Mr. Chisholm Anstey has been appointed by the Home Government to be one of three Commissioners whose duty it is to enquire into the political condition of the peccant borough of Bridgwater.

THE Secretary of State for India has expressed his approval of the resolution passed in the Financial Department of the Government of India on the 17th March 1869, regarding the mode of crediting furlough to chaplains.

THE Queen has given orders for the appointment of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., K.T., Captain in the Fleet, to be an ordinary member of the First Class, or Knights Grand Cross of the most distinguished Order of Saint Michael and St. George.

THE Government of India has to recognize the Court of the Political Superintendent of Akalkote as a court of competent jurisdiction for the purposes of Act I. of 1849 (being an "Act to provide more effectually for the punishment of offences committed in foreign States.")

IT has been ruled that when a Covenanted Civil Servant forfeits his appointment by proceeding on furlough under clause *b* of section 8 of the furlough rules of the 16th June 1868, the forfeiture takes place from the date on which he makes over charge of his duties.

IT is officially explained that by the Government of India orders, No. 403, dated 18th January, and No. 873, dated 28th May 1869, it was intended that in the case of an officer returning from leave, his service qualifying for privilege leave should commence to run from the date of his reporting himself to the Government to which he is immediately subordinate, less any period which may have been spent on subsidiary leave.

POLITICAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 2ND JULY.

THE Report of the Bombay Bank Commission has at last been published. It is simple, straightforward, and severe; tells in a plain, business-like way, with a strict avoidance of outside gossip or criticisms on the conduct of men unconnected with the management of the Bank, the story of that ill-fated institution from the passing of the new Charter in 1863 to the issuing by the liquidator, on 12th November 1868, of a final statement showing that of the paid-up capital the sum of £1,889,933 had been lost, and declares the causes of the Bank's failure to have been—

1. The Act 10 of 1863, which removed many restrictions contained in the former Act, and permitted the bank to transact business of an unsafe character. 2. The abuse of the powers given by Act 10 of 1863, by weak and unprincipled secretaries, acting under the influence of a designing native director, Premchund Roychund. 3. That the presidents and directors of the first and second periods of the bank's history, with such exceptions as hereinbefore mentioned, were negligent and failed to do their duty, in omitting to pass bye-laws, in not exercising a proper supervision and control over the bank and its secretaries, and particularly in not ascertaining how the business of the bank was carried on. 4. The very exceptional nature of the times, which required more than ordinary vigilance and care on the part of every one connected with the bank. 5. That the presidents and directors of the first, second, third, and fourth periods, were not conversant with banking business, and incapable of managing such an institution as the Bank of Bombay in difficult times. 6. The absence of sound legal advice and assistance.

Shareholders will be chiefly interested in knowing what view the Commission takes of the share the Government of Bombay had in causing the ruin of the Bank. They will not, I think, get much consolation out of the report, which says that "the Government of India appear to have acted rightly from the commencement to the end of the difficulties of the bank," but does not give the slightest countenance to the supposition (seriously maintained by many English shareholders) that the Bombay Government was actually in league with the speculators who were using the money of the Bank. It does not even say that the refusal of the local Government to answer Sir John Lawrence's enquiries did any serious damage to the interests of the shareholders, but only that "it is much to be regretted that all the enquiries were not carefully answered, as, if that had been done, *the crippled condition of the Bank would at once have been ascertained*." It was a mistake no doubt to put off the evil day; and shareholders may contend that Premchund's loan would never have been granted if the Government of India had known what was the actual condition of the Bank's affairs. But if Premchund had stopped in April instead of September, would the shareholders after all have been much better off than they are now. Some of these gentlemen at Home who attended the court of enquiry day after day and heard all the evidence, are still most painfully ignorant of the facts of the case. One of them told me the other day that a member of the Government had assured him compensation would be granted at once if only the shareholders could show out of what fund it could be paid without injustice to other people—a very shrewd and unanswerable way of putting the case of the public interest against that of the shareholders—and he went on to say that he and his friends confidently expected to get something out of the fund which the Bombay Government had accumulated by the sale of its Back Bay Reclamation shares! I could but repress a violent inclination to laugh and cordially wish they might get the whole of *that* fund if it would do them any good. But in truth the case of the shareholders against the Government won't hold water for a moment; and when the report of the Commission comes on for discussion next session, I believe that their claims will be generally discountenanced. The real question likely to come up for debate is the general and very important one, whether the State ought to have any connexion with Indian Banks. This question is partly raised by the present report; and Sir Charles Jackson has sent in his second report, in which it is understood he has expressed a strong opinion in favour of the severance of the existing connexion. Moreover, the conduct of the Bengal Bank in keeping open its branch in Bombay has given serious offence at the India Office, and predisposed the Duke of Argyll to consider seriously the question whether there should be any State Bank at all in India. A Secretary of State who dared to take upon himself the responsibility of ordering that the Bank should be closed would overcome this last difficulty easily enough; but, when the India Office only remonstrates and requests the Calcutta Government to "use its influence" to get the branch abolished, the Bank of Bengal can keep up the controversy for ever by perpetually alleging fresh arguments in favour of maintaining the ground it has occupied. Even the menace of withdrawing the Government business at the end of the present contract would perhaps only make Mr. George Dickson say—"Well, if we are to become independent of the State, the more reason is there, why we should extend our branches all over India, and strengthen ourselves to prepare to march alone." The indecision of the Home authorities may therefore lead ultimately to the withdrawal of State support from all the Presidency Banks; but will it compel the closing of the doors of the Bengal branch in your city?

The House of Commons good-naturedly laughed the other evening at Mr. Grant Duff's involuntary display of wounded self-sufficiency, when the Under-Secretary for India cynically declared that of course the House could not be expected, with such important measures as the Park-lane marriages and other Bills to settle, to devote a night to hearing him discourse on the revenue and expenditure of the fifth greatest empire in the world. The House does its work too earnestly and thoroughly to care for such sneers; and it has the good sense to be aware that the less it meddles with the details of Indian government the better, and that the unfolding of the Indian Budget in Parliament is a mere formality, as practically the whole financial arrangements for the year were settled in Calcutta three months ago. Public business at Home is still so backward for this late period of the session, owing to the immense amount of time devoted to the Irish Church Question, that it seems doubtful now if there will be any important Indian discussion. Sir Charles Wingfield at all events seems to have given up as hopeless his meditated onslaught on the Government of India Bill.

The *Times* which has taken up very warmly the scheme of "concurrent endowment," states this morning that a number of distinguished Peers, unattached to either party, met yesterday to agree on the amendments to the Irish Church Bill by which this object may be effected, and thus "Lords Grey, Russell, Westbury, and others are understood to have waived their separate action to follow the lead of the Duke of Cleveland, who wishes to give manses and small glebes to the clergy of all denominations." The *Standard* intimates that a section of the Tories at all events, considering the question of disestablishment to be settled, and looking round only to see what can be saved for the Church, will vote for such an amendment rather than see the Church stripped bare of all its goods. But it is certain that neither the nonconformists on the one side, who see in the present Bill the first step towards complete freedom of religion, nor the steady Protestants who hold it the worst of abominations to give anything to Rome, will sanction this policy of levelling-up; and the firm language of Mr. Gladstone at the Mansion House on Wednesday shows the unalterable determination of the Ministry to admit no serious departure from the principle of the Bill. The Lords therefore will have to give way; and it is now understood that the Bill will really be carried this session. Then comes the danger for the Liberal party; for, with the Irish Church Question, we come to the end of the programme set forth by the middle-class reformers of 1832, and are brought face to face with another series of questions, to which the epithet of "socialist" is often applied, and which cannot be brought forward for discussion in Parliament without causing a new arrangement of political parties. Take, for instance, the land question, on which the views of Mr. Lowe and Mr. Bright are utterly irreconcileable. The Ministry must attempt to deal with the land question in Ireland next session; yet how can it do so without running the risk of breaking itself in pieces?

There is a good deal of stir in journalism at Home just now; and some important changes are taking place on the London press. Mr. John Morley, who has made the *Fortnightly Review* a paying speculation since he took charge of it about three years ago, has been appointed Editor of the *Morning Star*, which paper has now become the property of Mr. Rawson, Chairman of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, and one of the proprietors of the *Manchester Examiner*, a journal which has always represented the Manchester party far more ably than the *Star*. The *Daily News* has gained such a large circulation since its reduction of price to a penny last year, that the *Star* will have some difficulty, even with its new staff, in gaining ground; but I believe it is not impossible that the new proprietor will before long make a bold bid for public favour by issuing the *Star* at a half-penny.

J. M. M.

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL LETTER.

[SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

LONDON, 2ND JULY.

THE Board of Trade Returns for May and preceding months were issued on Wednesday. They show unusually favourable results, so much so as to render more perplexing than ever the accounts we constantly hear of dullness of trade. The declared value of our exports for the month is, in the first place, largely in advance of the corresponding month last year, while for the five months ending 31st May the total is considerably ahead of the same period in either of the two years preceding. The amount for May last was £16,316,540 against £14,670,035 in May 1868, and £15,936,864 in May 1867. For the five months it was £74,744,620, £70,668,103, and £72,123,393 in 1869, 1868 and 1867 respectively. The increase is largely due to the healthy revival in the cotton manufacturing industry after the still more healthy contraction of working which took place in the earlier months of the year. The export of cotton yarn for the month was 13,766,330 lbs. against 10,993,994 lbs. in May 1868, and 15,548,233 lbs. in May 1867, the corresponding values being £1,169,997, £1,090,763 and £1,448,369. The export of piece-goods, plain, printed, or coloured, in May was 248,918,723 yards against 215,618,475 yards in May 1868, and 248,114,573 in May 1867, the corresponding values being £4,489,437, £3,867,806 and £4,743,549. The proportion falling to the share of Bombay was cotton yarn 207,672 lbs. in May last, against 167,300 lbs. in May last year, and 167,928 lbs. in May 1867, the values being £15,702, £16,064 and £14,852; piece-goods, 8,372,708 yards in May last, 19,358,253 yards in May 1868, and 9,438,581 yards in May 1867—the corresponding values being £134,324, £267,564, and £147,007. There is a very fair increase all round in the export of cotton manufactures, but the chief improvement in the month has been to France, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, Brazil, United States, China, and Australia. Taking India by itself, the total is still short of the previous two years, being 65,792,827 yards in May last, against 72,421,721 yards in May 1868, and 78,165,783 yards in May 1867.

The import of cotton for the month was 1,112,500 cwts., against 1,353,965 cwts. in May 1868, and 1,551,087 cwts. in May 1867. The falling off is entirely from the United States, from which we received only 627,674 cwts. in May last, compared with 978,095 cwts. in May 1868, and 1,072,389 cwts. in May 1867. The import from British India was 218,280 cwts., 139,951 cwts., and 252,552 cwts. in May of 1869, 1868, and 1867 respectively. The quantity of wool from British India for the same month was 1,390,234 lbs., 798,532 lbs., and 1,112,545 lbs., in 1869, 1868, and 1867 respectively. Finally the declared value of all British and Irish produce exported to Bombay and Scinde in April last was £321,946, against £439,554 in April 1868, and £405,314 in April 1867. For the four months ending 30th April the totals were £1,517,376, £1,817,511, and £1,415,253, in 1869, 1868, and 1867 respectively.

The revenue returns for the quarter ending 30th June are also very favourable. The total receipt for that period was £18,847,044, against £18,284,003 in the corresponding quarter of 1868. The increase is in nearly every item, Customs being £62,000 more. Excise £114,000, Stamps £114,000, and Property Tax £220,000, Taxes alone show a falling off to the extent of £46,000. The growth in Customs and Excise, following upon a similar improvement in the previous quarter, is most satisfactory; and as the worst effects of the long financial crisis are now past, so far as regards the great consuming community, we may perhaps infer the improvement will continue. The augmentation in Stamps is chiefly remarkable for the confirmation it gives of Mr. Ward Hunt's prophecy about Mr. Lowe's luck. In the Budget debate last April the Chancellor of the Exchequer observed, in his sardonic way, that his predecessor's anticipations of receipt from that item were disappointed because so few people who had money to leave had died during his term of office, and he then added that of course it was to be expected—he would not say hoped—that as such things came in cycles there would be a greater mortality in the next few quarters. The hope seems to be already justified, and the unconscionable reluctance of rich old gentlemen to die has disappeared with the advent of Bob Lowe at the Exchequer. But, fortunately the signs of improvement in the revenue are substantial enough in other respects to render mere accidents a matter of little consequence.

The report of the Bombay Bank Commissioners was published yesterday.

I observe an advertisement in the papers here asking shareholders of the Bank of Bombay to communicate with the committee at 55 Parliament Street before taking any steps to recover compensation, but except by this announcement the dissenting shareholders seem to be making no sign of life.

The Overend-Gurney case has not come on today, another huge case, in which a wronged shareholder in the Humber Iron Works Company brings an action against Sir Edward Watkin, on a somewhat similar charge of alleged fraudulent misrepresentation, stopping the way. Progress has, however, been made in one important particular. The Government adhere to their resolution not to bear the costs of the prosecution, and in a debate last night, initiated by Mr. Eykyn, the stock-broker who is member for Windsor, Mr. Gladstone, in one of the best speeches for the length which he ever delivered, completely carried the House with him. Again the Lord Chief Justice has reiterated his determination only to hear the prosecutor by the intervention of counsel, so that at present the prospect is of an utter breakdown. Should, however, the case go fairly to trial the conditions remain much as I previously stated. If the directors are acquitted, it will only be because the firmness and clear head of the judge and the instinctive sense of fairness of one or two jurymen may prove superior to the shameful current of prejudice which has set in against the accused in one or two quarters. Mr. Gladstone's speech will also have a wholesome effect. All the leading counsel have been engaged for the directors—the Solicitor General (Coleridge), Sir John Karslake, Mr. Giffard, Serjeants Ballantyne and Parry, and Mr. Hawkins. This is a better list by far than was present at the preliminary trial.

The report of the Bombay Gas Company has been issued. It recommends a dividend of 2½ per cent., making, with the interim distribution of 1½ per cent. paid in January, 4 per cent. for the year.

The Government Money Bill for the Telegraphs is not yet brought in, but it is hoped will be next week. Meanwhile a Northern Telegraph Company to acquire and work the five lines now laid, or to be laid, between this and Denmark, Norway and Russia, has been brought out, and has proved a great success, eight times the shares to be allotted having been applied for. One inducement held out in the prospectus was the likelihood of large profits being derived from messages through Russia to India, Japan, and China, on the opening of the lines now past progressing through Siberia. The French Atlantic cable has, however, met with an accident which, it is feared, may prove serious, as a long interval has—at the hour I write—elapsed since the first announcement of the hitch from the Great Eastern. Captain Sherard Osborn is at Brest, but telegraphs he can learn nothing beyond the fact of an interruption. Telegraph shares, generally, have however all risen recently.

Things in Lancashire are still bad, notwithstanding a rise in manufactures following great buoyancy in the raw material. Makers are again complaining, much as they did six months ago, for the rise in cotton within the last fortnight has been mostly dead loss to them. The suspension is announced of Samuel Brierley and Sons, spinners, of Spotland Bridge, near Rochdale, and of R. and W. Jackson, spinners of Lancaster and Preston. At a meeting of the creditors of Livesey and Thorpe, a statement of their affairs showed liabilities of £165,548-12 9, and assets of £148,104-19-4. It was resolved to wind up under inspection,

A WIDOW MARRIAGE IN CALCUTTA.

From a number of communications that have reached us (says the *Indian Daily News*) it is evident that the city is in somewhat of a commotion consequent on an innovation of a kind that will probably cease to be singular. We refer to the re-marriage of a widow. *The Indian*, one of the latest born of the press, representing a professedly advanced section of the native community, inserts the notification as a local paragraph of six lines, without comment, thus—

"Widow Marriage.—A widow marriage was celebrated yester-evening at No. 1, Mirzapore Street. The bridegroom is, we are told, very highly connected. Several European ladies and gentlemen were present."

GOVERNMENT CASH BALANCES.

The following is a statement of cash balances, in the Government treasuries in India, at the close of the month of May last, contrasted with that of the previous year :—

	May 1868.	May 1869.
	Rs.	Rs.
Government of India	97,99,263	1,37,90,260
Bengal	1,71,99,692	1,34,14,434
British Burmah	36,40,501	29,85,500
North-Western Provinces	1,81,23,536	1,37,66,224
Oudh	34,78,289	35,06,983
Punjab	95,63,992	81,49,012
Bombay	2,54,33,881	3,05,39,568
Central Provinces	42,21,214	49,41,160
Madras	2,35,12,736	2,62,71,360
Total	11,49,73,104	11,73,38,501

COPPER COIN.

The following circular has been sent by the Government of India to the several local Governments and Administrations in India.

"By a recent notification No. 959, dated 31st May 1869, published in the *Gazette of India* at page 12, Part I., the allowance of discount to purchasers of copper coin of the realm was withdrawn.

"I am directed by the Government of India to request that the district officers under the Government of may be instructed to take careful measures to keep all sub-treasuries, sub-divisional tehseel, and others constantly supplied with Government copper coin in sufficient quantity to meet all local demands, and to make it generally known throughout the country that copper coin is procurable, free of all charge, at all such sub-treasuries.

"Complaints are frequently made that obstacles are thrown by treasurers and such officers in the way of persons demanding copper coin. All possible precaution should be taken to prevent any abuses of this kind."

THE HISTORY OF THREE FORGED CURRENCY NOTES.

A letter from the Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Opium, dated 31st July 1868, brought to the notice of the local Government the circumstances under which three forged currency notes of Rs. 100 each were received by the sir-carkoon of Ghorebunder in the collection of salt duty in the months of February and May 1866, and requested sanction to write off the sum of Rs. 300 from the accounts of his department. [It is interesting to note that this seemingly trifling matter originated in February and May 1866 and is now finally disposed of more than three years afterwards.] The Accountant General, on the 10th August 1868, reported on the above; the Collector and Magistrate of Tanna, on the 16th January 1869, reported the result of further enquiries instituted by him in the matter of the forged notes, and recommended that the Customs Department be requested to write off the amount from the books of his office, and the Officiating Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, on 4th February 1869, expressed his concurrence in the Collector's remarks.

Government passed the following Resolution—"The amount of the three forged notes, *viz.*, Rs. 300, may be written off the books of the Commissioner of Customs. Great and unnecessary delay has occurred in reporting this case to Government. It is very desirable that all cases of the kind should be promptly brought to the notice of the Currency Commissioner with a view to an offer of reward being made."

On the 24th March last the Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department, wrote to the Head Commissioner of Paper Currency, requesting that the notes in question should be obtained and sent to his department. The Commissioner sent them accordingly, remarking "the forgeries are so clumsy that the slightest care in examination should have detected, and nothing but carelessness could have passed, such notes."

Reporting this to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay the Under-Secretary to the Government of India added—

"In this remark [of the Head Commissioner of Paper Currency] His Excellency in Council concurs, and I am desired to point out that it would be most dangerous for the Government to bear losses of this description. Treasurers are always held absolutely responsible for any bad money, silver or paper, that they receive, and obviously no other principle is safe. I am accordingly to request that you will move the Government of Bombay to re-consider their orders of 23rd February 1869, and to state that, unless there are some special reasons which have not been stated in the papers, it is clear that the Government should not bear this loss."

On behalf of the Government of Bombay a reply was sent to this as follows :—

"In reply, I am directed to state that this case was at the time thoroughly investigated, and that the several officers reported the figures of the forged notes to be well executed; the Accountant General stating "these forgeries have been executed with the considerable skill; the imitation of the genuine notes is so good that it would not be easy at first sight to recognize the counterfeits. An attempt has been made, and with some success, to imitate the watermarks." It was further shown that the shroff who received the notes observed the standing orders by keeping the number of the notes and the name of the presenter, and from the investigation that took place, there is no reason to doubt that they were tendered in good faith. Under the above circumstances, it would not, in the opinion of His Excellency in Council, have been reasonable to have held the shroff responsible. Considering the vast sums of money that are received into the Treasuries of this Presidency by means of currency notes, it is, in the opinion of Government, remarkable that so few attempts are made to pass forged notes; but, if the Government of India deem it advisable, a circular will be issued warning all Treasury officers that they will for the future be personally held liable for all losses of this description."

The last letter on the subject is that of the Government of India in reply to the above and dated the 9th July. The writer of it says—

"I am to remark that this statement [of the Bombay Accountant General] is opposed to that of Colonel Hyde, quoted in the letter from this department, No. 559, dated the 25th May last. The Governor General in Council, after inspecting the notes in question, fully concurred with Colonel Hyde, and, after a re-examination of them, is still of the same opinion. That the notes were received in good faith, and that the number of the notes and the name of the presenter were kept, cannot, in the opinion of the Governor General in Council, relieve the officer in question from the responsibility which he incurred in receiving clumsily forged notes as if they were genuine. However hard it may appear in individual cases, the principle of the personal responsibility of all receivers of public money should be preserved almost inviolable. His Excellency in Council considers it unnecessary to issue any circular on the subject, but the present correspondence will be published in the *Gazette of India*."

STEAMER REPORTS.

Kurrachee, 21st, 4-14 P.M.—Steamer Martaban arrived from Bombay with Overland Mail at 2 P.M.

Angaum, 20th, 2-26 P.M.—Mail steamer Euphrates passing for Lingah.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

Kurrachee, 22nd, 11-40 A.M.—Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Constantinople; and Persian line right to Teheran. Latest dates, from Great Britain via Turkey, 21st July, via Russia, 12th July.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

The following dates of private telegrams were received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening :—

United Kingdom, via Turkey, 17th, 19th, 20th and 21st July.

Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 20th July.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 21st to 8 P.M. of the 22nd July is as follows :—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	43 51	3 43
" Calcutta	64 53	8 18
" Madras	2 2	1 51

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee interrupted.

The *Owl* has the following :—We understand that the publication of the "Lanterne" has been forbidden in Brussels; the editor having the choice offered him of discontinuing the paper or of leaving Belgium.

BOMBAY.

Sir Charles Sargent arrived from England by the mail steamer yesterday.

Mr. Arthur Ellis, acting Examiner of Railway Accounts in Sind, leaves this by to-day's steamer to join his appointment in the Bombay Secretariat.—*Sindian, July 17.*

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief gave the second of his farewell entertainments (a ball) last evening at his residence in the Civil Lines. The third and last has been fixed for Monday, the 2nd August—*Poona Observer, July 21.*

The Mint.—The value of silver ready for coinage in the Bombay Mint at the close of last week was Rs. 1,02,26,798, the value of the silver not assayed being *nil*; of the total, Rs. 1,07,10,000 belonged to the Currency Department.

Vehar Lake.—The height of water in Vehar Lake on Saturday, 17th inst., was 49ft. 5in.; on the corresponding date last year there were 53ft. of water in the lake. The rain-fall up to Saturday last was 30 inches 2 tenths; last year at the same date it was 6 inches more.

The Punjab and Delhi Railway.—It gives us much pleasure to learn that Mr. David McNeill, the worthy and energetic Traffic Manager of the Sind Railway, has been nominated, on an enhanced income, to be Traffic Manager of the Punjaub and Delhi Railway.—*Sindian, July 17.*

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Bengal, Captain Hector, will sail to-day for China, with 1,269 chests of Malwa opium, 31 bales of cotton, and the following passengers :—For Penang—Mr. H. H. Martin. For Singapore—Captain G. Privileggio, Abdool Tyeb Ismaeljee, and Abdool Hoosein Essabhoy.

Theft in the General Post Office.—On Wednesday last the assistant cashier of the General Post Office lost from his table three currency notes of five hundred rupees each. Information of the theft was given to the police and a contractor and a clerk are now in custody on suspicion.

The s.s. American, Captain Baker, which sailed from Bombay on the 3rd April last, under a guarantee to make the passage in 80 days,—if over, freight to be £200 per ton,—put into Vigo on the 23rd June last for coal, and sailed next day for her destination. Telegrams to hand report the ship's arrival at Liverpool after a passage of 88 days.

Cheating.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday Bawa Sher Mahomed Jan Mahomed, a godown-keeper in the service of the Khoja Jumatkhana, appeared before Mr. Connon, the Senior Magistrate of Police, and obtained a warrant against one Mahomed Ruza Yazdee, a broker, charging him with cheating in respect of twenty-four bottles of vinegar of the value of Rs. 111.

An Interesting Fellow-passenger.—The B. and B. S. S. Co's s. s. Magdala, which sailed for Suez yesterday afternoon, has, amongst its passengers, a fine tiger which is on its way "home" to England *via* the Overland route. We observe there are a good number of ladies proceeding by the Magdala, and it is to be hoped they will find their fellow-passenger gallant and entertaining.

A dishonest Employe of the Public Works Department.—Balcrustna Moreshwur, sub-overseer in the Public Works Department, has been found guilty by Mr. Vidal, Second Assistant Magistrate, for breach of trust, and has been sentenced to one year's imprisonment with hard labour. In addition he has been fined in the sum of Rs. 500, in default of which, he is to be further imprisoned for three months.—*Poona Observer.*

Pleaders.—The Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court have issued to Mr. Krishnajee Abajee Kurandikur a sunud, authorising him to practise as a pleader in the Courts of the Ratnagherry district; to Mr. Sheik Ameeruddeen, authorising him to practise in the Surat and Ahmedabad districts; to Mr. Nusserwanjee Nowrojee, who is to practise in the Ahmedabad, Surat, Khandeish, Tanna, Ratnagherry, Poona, Sattara, and Ahmednuggur districts; and to Mr. Choonilal Manecklal, to practise in the Ahmedabad district.

The Currency.—The following shows the amount of each kind of currency note of the Bombay Circle in circulation on the 15th July, as compared with the amount in circulation on the 7th July :—

		15th July.		7th July.
Rs.	10 Note	Rs. 27,48,300	Rs.	27,95,180
Rs.	20 "	Rs. 16,61,940	Rs.	16,52,980
Rs.	50 "	Rs. 25,29,550	Rs.	24,49,050
Rs.	100 "	Rs. 53,47,100	Rs.	52,54,900
Rs.	500 "	Rs. 18,25,000	Rs.	18,15,500
Rs.	1,000 "	Rs. 3,37,73,000	Rs.	3,42,84,000
	Total...	Rs. 4,78,84,950	Rs.	4,82,22,610

The Seamen of the Great Northern.—The Superintendent of the Sailors' Home desires gratefully to acknowledge the receipt of the following contribution towards defraying the expenses incurred by the burial of those drowned by the wreck of the Great Northern :—

A. King, Esq.	Rs. 10 0 0
Sums previously acknowledged	" 285 0 0
Total Rs.	295 0 0

Amount still required (exclusive of the probable cost—Rs. 200—of head stone and enclosure) Rs. 94-6-0.

The University.—By the order of the Senate and with the approval of Government the following *N.B.* has been substituted for the *N.B.* in Matriculation Form A on page 79 of the University Calender for 1868-69 :—"*N.B.*—If the period of school attendance or tuition named in the certificate be less than eight months, the applicant must also forward another certificate or other certificates signed by his last previous instructor or instructors, so as to cover altogether a period of not less than eight months. When a student has been attending both a public school and a private teacher at the same time the certificate of the master of the former will be required."

The Execution of the Convict Green.—Private Green, of the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, who was convicted at the last Criminal Sessions of the murder of Sergeant Frank Francis, will suffer the extreme penalty of the law at the gaol this morning between seven and eight o'clock. We believe that since receiving sentence, the convict has been attended by the Rev. Mr. Maule, and has expressed the deepest penitence for the crime he committed. He has been visited by several of his comrades and has had an interview with Colour Sergeant Webb—the man whom he intended to shoot—and begged pardon for any trouble he had caused him. We believe that the police arrangements on the occasion will be more extensive than usual.

Serious Assault.—Yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, one Vullubdas Damodhur was charged with committing an aggravated assault against the person of Gokuldas Goverdhun, a hawker in Europe articles. On the 15th instant complainant was standing in front of his house, and the prisoner went up to him and asked him to be in attendance in the Police Court to give evidence in a certain case. Complainant refused to go to the court, whereupon prisoner gave him about twelve blows with his clenched fist on his temple, and sides. The blows were given with such violence that the complainant could not speak for some time. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and was fined Rs. 100, and was also bound over to keep the peace towards the complainant.

Two Desperate Characters.—A Chinaman named Joseph King, and Joseph Anderson, an African, who were yesterday sentenced by the Magistrate at the Girgaum Police Court to receive thirty stripes on a charge of theft, entered the bungalow of Mr. Howell, chief bailiff of the Small Cause Court, at Khetwady, on the night of the 19th instant. The thieves first managed to enter the bed-room of Mr. C. W. Warnford, travelling auditor of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, and after extinguishing the light, passed out by a window some wearing apparel to their comrades who were standing outside. While they were talking among themselves, Mr. Warnford awoke, and immediately brought another light. He went round the room and saw somebody lying beneath his bed. He called out Mr. Howell and others to his assistance, but the thieves ran out into the bath-room and escaped by a window. Mr. Warnford fired a gun at them, but the ball missed and struck against a wall. The thieves were on the following day apprehended on some other charge.

Bad Meat.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before the Senior Magistrate, Bhyroo Ranoo, a butcher, was charged at the instance of Mr. Jamsetjee Sorabjee Madun, with having in his possession a quantity of meat unfit for the food of man. Mr. Thacker, solicitor, appeared for the prisoner. It appears that yesterday morning the complainant went to the Fort market to buy mutton. As there was no good mutton in the market he left it. When near the market he saw some meat in a basket which belonged to the prisoner. He looked at it and found that it was quite unfit for human food. He immediately went and reported the matter to Mr. Higgins, superintendant of markets, and the mutton was seized. Mr. Higgins considered that the meat was unfit for human food. Mr. Thacker, for the defence, said that the mutton was taken before the Bazaar Master and he found it was good. The sole objection was that there was no fat on it. The prisoner did not mean to offer it for sale. The Magistrate remarked that it was a public offence, and that the prisoner was liable to six months' imprisonment and a fine of one thousand rupees. But looking at the whole circumstances of the case, he would only fine the prisoner Rs. 25, and warned him to be very careful in future.

Mortuary Returns.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 20th July, was 314, being an increase of 7 as compared with the preceding week, 9 more than the total of the week ending 21st July 1868, and 11 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week 60 births were reported.

The following table shows the principal causes of death in the different districts of the city :—

Section or Sub-Section.	Population by Census of 1864.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Fever.	Other diseases.	Accident & Violence	Unknown Causes.	Total exclusive of still-born.	Total deaths of still-born.	Total exclusive of Still-born.
Colaba	19,161	1	...	...	2	5	...	...	8	...	9
Fort, Southern	2,455	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
Fort, Northern	39,258	...	...	...	1	11	...	...	12	...	1
Esplanade	7,869	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	5	...	...
Market	70,402	...	1	...	4	14	...	...	19	...	6
Mandvee	41,152	2	...	...	6	13	...	...	21	...	...
Chuckla	41,442	...	2	...	6	17	...	...	25	...	...
Oomberkharee	63,950	1	...	1	12	19	...	...	33	10	...
Dongree	60,259	1	1	...	7	5	...	...	15	8	...
Dhobeetalao	71,795	...	1	...	...	8	...	...	9	5	...
Phunsewaree	22,529	...	...	...	2	3	1	...	6	1	...
Bhooleshwur	50,282	...	1	...	3	10	...	...	14	...	...
Kharatalao	23,454	1	...	1	7	11	...	...	20	7	...
Koombarwara	23,080	...	1	...	6	5	...	...	12	4	...
Khetwaree	29,177	...	...	...	4	6	...	...	10	...	...
Girgaum	21,505	...	...	...	2	8	...	...	10	...	...
Chaoputee	6,184	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	4	...	...
Walkeshwur	10,694	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...
Mahaluxmee	9,144	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
Mazagon	21,784	1	...	...	5	4	...	...	10	3	...
Tarwaree	9,462	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	3	2	...
Kamatheepoora	81,675	1	2	1	18	23	...	...	45	3	...
Parel	7,092	4	1	...	...	5	...	...	10	...	...
Scoree	5,042	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sion	12,078	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...
Mahim	19,450	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	4	...	...
Worlee	10,211	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	3	1	...
Harbour	32,582	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
Non-Resident and Unknown	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	816,562	17	9	5	91	189	3	...	314	60	...
Mean of the corresponding weeks in the preceding 5 years	18	11	2	158	132	4	...	...	325	...	...

AHMEDNUGGUR RACE MEETING, 1869.

The following race has been substituted for the "Merchants' Purse.":—4th Day, 1st Race—H. H. Aga Khan's Purse of Rs. 200. Presented by H. H. Aga Khan. For all Arabs. Weight for age, 7lbs. in excess of Byculla Standard. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. 1½ mile. Entrance 5 G. M. To close and name on 1st August.

Henry Daniell, Capt.
Honorary Secretary.

A SERIOUS NUISANCE.

A correspondent, with good grounds, calls our attention to the necessity for checking the intolerable nuisance committed by a large number of natives who frequent the Back Bay reclamation near the sea wall every morning, and in consequence of which the atmosphere is becoming perfectly poisoned and the public may soon be prevented from enjoying the sea breeze and also the band of an evening. Formerly police sepoys were employed to prevent this fearful nuisance, but have been removed lately; consequently it is daily becoming worse and worse. We have no doubt the Commissioner of Police will see that this matter is promptly attended to. It would be a pity if our most agreeable—we may almost say our only—public promenade were to be spoiled by a nuisance which might be so easily avoided.

A RULING AS TO PENSION.

The Government of Bombay shortly since addressed a letter to the Supreme Government submitting the case of Rao Bahadoor Dajibhaee Soonderloll, Dufterdar to the Collector of Ahmedabad, who had been appointed to revise the accounts of the Edur State; and soliciting that, under the terms of the resolution of the Government of India in the Financial Department, No. 564, dated 6th June, 1867, the period of his employment in the Edur State, and the salary drawn by him during such employment, might be allowed to count for pension under the Uncovenanted Service rules.

Resolution of the Supreme Government (dated 7th July)—Rao Bahadoor Dajibhaee Soonderloll having been transferred to the service of the Edur State for a purpose in which the British Government is interested, is entitled, in accordance with the ruling in Financial Resolution No. 564 of the 6th June 1867, to count his service under that State towards pension as an Uncovenanted servant. That resolution, however, does not of pension being computed upon any salary that may be allowed to the transferred officer in excess of that received by him from the British Government at the time of the transfer; and, accordingly, the recommendation of the Government of Bombay to allow Rao Bahadoor Dajibhaee Soonderloll to count for pension the higher salary allowed to him by the Edur State, is inadmissible.

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE MUNICIPAL REVENUE.

From Monday, 12th July, to Saturday, 17th July, 1869.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheel Tax	4,984	10	0
House Rate	30,124	4	9
Municipal Certificate Tax	3,580	0	0
Police Rate	9,395	4	10
Lighting do.	9,370	0	4
Water do.	14,593	9	5
Halalcore Cess	7,525	9	5
Market Fees	17,123	6	0
Fees through Police Commissioner, including Liquor Licenses, &c.	450	11	2
Miscellaneous Fees	272	12	0
Fines and Penalties	30	0	0
Duty on Tobacco and Snuff	5,600	0	0
Town Duties			
Total Rs.	1,12,069	3	11

W. Maidment,
Controller of Municipal Accounts.

RESCUE OF THE MEN FROM THE BUCENTAUR.

We are glad to report that the three men who remained on board the Bucentaur have now got safely to land. It seems that two of them were Malabarees and one was a Seedee. The latter only could swim, and as the others belonged to his group and were afraid to face the water he remained with them. However, on Wednesday they constructed a raft and left the ship shortly after three o'clock in the afternoon. They had rather a rough passage, but in some twenty minutes they got to the shore, where they were picked up and cared for by the crew of the life-boat, who had for some time been on the look-out. Thus all the men have got safely to land. They state that even had all the men remained on board they had beer and biscuits enough and to spare, and that they were not much put about by the water. The hull of the Bucentaur is they report, still as intact as ever, there being only the hole made by the rocks,—and the vessel is firm and unmoved by the waves or weather.

Mr. Allan Shuttleworth, of Alibaug, well known for his praiseworthy efforts to save life, read in Wednesday's paper that four men remained on board, and as he knew it would be a full moon on Friday (to-day) he saw that the surf would then be higher than it had been during the past week and would cover the wreck, rendering it quite impossible that any one could live on board. He therefore determined to make an endeavour to save the men, and at 7 o'clock yesterday morning started from Alibaug in one of the life-boats stationed there, the Bhowanee. The boat got safely through the surf at Alibaug, passed inside of Kenery, and encountered a heavy confused sea on the Thull shoal. The Bhowanee then stood past the Prongs two miles clear of them until the wreck bore N. E. and then ran down to it under easy sail. The boat scraped along the leeside of the wreck, and it was seen by Mr. Shuttleworth that beyond the shadow of a doubt there was no one on board. The sea was washing clean over the wreck. Mr. Shuttleworth then wanted to return by the same way he had gone, but his crew of kolies asked him to shoot the surf, as it was a shorter way into the harbour. He resolved to follow their advice, but the boat had not gone forty yards, when two huge seas came one on each quarter. The droyne was immediately dropped, but the rope parted; and in one moment the Bhowanee was capsized end over. Mr. Shuttleworth found himself with his head inside the boat, and completely enveloped in the aftersail under water. After an ineffectual attempt to get clear on the port side, he tried on the other, and after having been under water about a minute and a half, he succeeded in getting disentangled. His life-belt pressed him up into the bottom of the boat, thus rendering it somewhat difficult to get clear. When he got up to the surface he found the boat bottom up and all the crew clinging on to the bottom. They had been flung clear of the boat when she capsized. In about two minutes afterwards another heavy surf struck the boat and righted her, and all then got inside. The water was level with the gunwale of the boat. Two oars were got out on each side, and the boat was got end on to the surf, so that the seas washed clean over it without capsizing it. All that those in the boat could do was to hold on and between the seas to paddle. In this way they proceeded for a mile, which took about an hour. When they got clear of the surf and to leeward of it, the boat was baled out and pulled to the pilot bun, der. Here a jurymast was rigged, and the boat then sailed to the dockyard. The boat is not in the least injured. The mast broke in two when the boat capsized, but the sails and oars were saved, and only the compass, a lantern, two rowlocks, and one oar were lost. The kolies behaved splendidly. The first words Mr. Shuttleworth heard when he got his head above water were, "Take care of the Sahib," and the crew looked more after his safety than their own.

Last week the papers announced the sudden disappearance of the cashier of a firm of high standing in Liverpool. The amount of the deficiency was stated to be about £3,000; but it now appears that, in addition to this misappropriation of his employers' money, there are several very heavy tradesmen's bills left unpaid—jewellers, tailors, hosiers, bootmakers, wine merchants, &c. The runaway has left no fewer than three wives and three fathers-in-law behind him, and, if rumour is correct, he is accompanied in his flight by a widow of about 30 years of age. It turns out, moreover, that while he held his confidential situation the cashier was ready a returned convict, in possession of a ticket-of-leave.—*Home Paper.*

The following officers have been appointed a special committee to investigate the subject of muzzle-pivoting carriages :—Colonel Elwyn, R.A. (President), Captain Hood, R.N., Colonel Wray, C.B., R.A., and Captain Cornes, R.E.

A STATION MASTER CONVICTED OF SWINDLING.

A case of some interest in Broach, arising perhaps from the connection of the defendant with the merchants there, was disposed of by the Magistrate of Broach, on Saturday last, in which Etashunker Toolja-shunker, lately station-master at the Pallej station of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company, was convicted of swindling and cheating, and sentenced to undergo imprisonment for a year and pay a fine of Rs. 500, or suffer other six months of imprisonment. The facts from which the case arose appear to be these :—During the late season considerable amounts of cotton were despatched from Pallej station and so extra labour was required to load. The practice adopted by Mr. Wilkinson, the district traffic superintendent, was to advance sums of money to the station-master so as to enable him to pay the extra labour at the rate of one anna per bale forwarded, and it was the duty of the station-master to account for the money he so received direct to his traffic superintendent and not to the head office. On receipt of information Mr. Wilkinson visited the Pallej station about the 23rd of last month in company with police inspector Dhunjeeshaw Dadabhoy and made enquiries of the defendant as to his pay sheets for the months of February, March, and April. On reference to these he found that the extra labour had been inserted in the regular pay sheet, and the men entered as apparently monthly labourers and charged for at monthly rates. On enquiring why the labourers were charged for in this manner, defendant replied that the charges entered were the amounts he had paid, calculated at the rate of an anna per bale, but that he had entered them as monthly labourers for convenience, and that he had paid the sums he had charged to the labourers. Defendant afterwards stated that he had not paid the money direct to the coolies, but that the merchants themselves had paid them, and he had afterwards charged their wages against the company and refunded the merchants when he received the money from the company. It was however, found that this was false and that defendant had not refunded the merchants, but had made them pay their own coolies and then appropriated to his own uses the money he received from the company according to his pay sheets. The defendant had been pretty sharp in this profitable kind of work and had in his pay sheets every semblance of genuineness, the fictitious payments being all initialed by a signaller named Goolabdass, and a certificate also being endorsed that all the labourers charged for had been paid in the presence of a witness—which "witness" (Goolabdass) admitted in court that he had given the certificate by direction of the defendant and had relied simply on his statement that the men had been paid. The pay sheets for the month of April showed charges for extra labour to the amount of Rs. 145—which at the rate of an anna per bale represented 2,320 bales as having been loaded in that month, but the "goods forwarded" book for April showed that the actual number of bales forwarded during that month was only 1,686, proving an overcharge of 634 that defendant had made against the company.

The defendant was brought before the court on two charges :—first, criminal breach of trust in charging the company with moneys he had not paid and appropriating the same to his own use, and, second, cheating, in having charged the company for loading a larger number of bales than he actually did load, and with appropriating the surplus wages.

The case lasted for four days—the prosecution being conducted by Mr. Winter (of Messrs. Keir, Prescot and Winter, Bombay.)

The Magistrate found the prisoner guilty on both charges, and as we have mentioned, sentenced him to undergo imprisonment for six months and pay a fine of Rs. 500, or suffer imprisonment for a further term of six months.

PROFESSOR HALFORD'S TREATMENT OF SNAKE-BITES.

The Inspector General, Indian Medical Department, has, under the authority given in Government Resolution dated the 7th June, had 300 copies of Dr. Halford's memorandum on treatment of snake-bites printed, and a proposal to distribute them among the medical officers of the British and Indian Medical Services, and to the private medical practitioners of the presidency, has been approved by the Government.

We appended the paper so printed :—

'The accompanying papers on the treatment of "snake-bites" are circulated at the instance of Government.

'Should any medical officer, or private medical practitioner, in the presidency of Bombay, feel inclined to treat snake-bites after the manner laid down by Professor Halford, the Inspector General, Indian Medical Department, will feel much obliged by the cases being made known to him, with notes of each as suggested under the five heads mentioned in the memorandum. Such cases as the Inspector General may receive will be submitted to Government for the information of Dr. Halford, through the authorities at Melbourne.

'By order of the Inspector General, Indian Medical Department,

'T. B. Johnstone, M.D.,
'Surgeon Major, Secretary.

'Bombay, 6th July 1869.'

It is desirable, in the interests of humanity and science, that information concerning Professor Halford's mode of treating snake-bites should be diffused as extensively as possible, and it is necessary that medical gentlemen, who may be inclined to apply the remedy in India, should take careful notes in each case—

(1) Of the kind of snake by which the bite was inflicted.

(2) The circumstances under which the patient was bitten.

(3) The lapse of time between bite and application of remedy.

(4) If any other, what remedies were applied.

(5) Result.

Suggestions and Remarks respecting the Treatment of Snake-bites, by Dr. G. B. Halford, Professor of Antomy, Physiology, and Pathology, Melbourne University.

It would at all times be advisable to excise the bitten part. This is a precaution against absorption that I think, however much we may rely upon treatment, we are bound to take.

2. The treatment by injection of ammonia into the veins is carried out as follows. A solution of ammonia of the following strength should be kept prepared, of which thirty minims is the quantity to be thrown into the vein :—

℞. Liquor Ammoniæ Fort. (Brit. Pharmacop.) sp. gr. 891, one part; distilled water, or rain water, two parts. An ordinary hypodermic syringe (holding 30 minims) is to be filled with the solution, the skin pinched up over any sufficiently large vein of the leg or arm, and transfixed with a scalpel or penknife (the back of the blade of course towards the vein), and cut right through—by this the vein is exposed. The point of the hypodermic syringe is now made to pierce the vein and the fluid gradually thrown in. The nozzle of the syringe may be inserted nearly half an inch into the cavity of the vein, to see clearly that it is in the vein and has not passed through it. On withdrawing the syringe, the least pressure with the top of the finger stops the bleeding, and it is not advisable to apply tight bandage, &c.

3. Many persons have objected to this plan of treatment on account of the dangers accompanying it. But there does not appear to be the cause for apprehension that might not, unreasonably, have been supposed. Twelve dogs have now been injected by me with the above dose into the external jugular vein (close to the heart), and without the least injurious result. Twice when I injected it without pause in the action of the piston the dogs cried out, but in a few minutes became perfectly well. Ammonia has now been injected into the veins ten times in the human subject for snake poisoning, and always with the effect of rousing the patient and leading to recovery. The last case, a boy 9 years old, at Seymour, was treated by Messrs. Henshall and Stilman, non-professionals. I have had much correspondence with these gentlemen on the subject, and I have not the least doubt that the operation was most skilfully performed. The boy was brought from a state of stupor and icy coldness to playing with a kitten in five hours. This case, together with others, I have sent home by the mail to the *Lancet*.

4. *The presence of air in the syringe.* In the first place, no air need be present if the syringe be filled with the nozzle beneath the solution of ammonia. *2ndly.* I took four dogs, and, having laid bare the external jugular vein, injected the syringeful of air both slowly and forcibly, and without the lest inconvenience to the animals. In fact, it takes two or three cubic inches of air forcibly injected to kill a dog.

5. In conclusion, I should wish the medical profession of India to make any improvements in this plan, either by diluting the ammonia or otherwise, as they like. It cannot be limited to snake poisoning; it might prove of great service in cholera, opium-poisoning, and in cases of suspended animation.

RAIN-FALL IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

From 1st January till 9 A.M. Monday, 5th July.

	Inches.
Observatory, Colaba	26·27
Fort, E. G. H.	36·51
Esplanade, H. 21st Regt N. I.	24·74
Byculla, J. J. H.	31·07
Tanna, C. H.	20·87
Alibaug	19·35
Kurjut	7·78
Bassein	15·06
Cullian	13·60
Karanja	25·43
Matheran	33·27
Rutnagherry, C. H.	27·08
Dapoolee, D.	24·46
Vingorla, C. H.	30·32
Sawunt Waree, C. H.	27·85
Karwar	16·67
Coompta	40·81¼
Honore	46·74
Sircy	16·43
Surat, C. H.	1·04
Mandvee	3·61
Ahmedabad	
Kaira, C. H.	1·50
Baroda, Residency	1·29
Ahmednuggur	9·87
Nassick	6·07
Egutpoora	2·02
Poona, Sassoon H.	8·12
Sattara, C. H.	8·08
Malcolm Pett, Mahableshwur	22·94
Panchgunny	13·39
Kolapoor, C. H.	6·91
Belgaum, C. H.	15·22
Dharwar, C. H.	12·47

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

The monthly meeting of the Society was held in its Library Rooms on Thursday, the 8th instant, at 4 P.M.

Present.

The Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S., Honorary President, in the chair.

Bhau Daji, Esq., Hon. Mem R. A. S., one of the Vice-Presidents.

Members.—T. W. Ward, Esq., F. R.C.S.; the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Lloyd; Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik; C. E. Chapman, Esq., B.C.S.; H. Rivett-Carnac, Esq., B.C.S.; W. M. Wood, Esq.; G. W. Terry, Esq.; Venayekrao Jugonnath Sunkersett, Esq.; George Hooper, Esq.; James Burgess, Esq., M. R.A.S., F.R.G.S.; Dr. F. G. Joynt; Surgeon J. Pinkerton, M.D.; Dr. Wellington Gray; Narayan Daji, Esq., G.G.M.C.; Dr. Thomas Dwyer; Javerilal Umiashunker, Esq; P.F. Gomes, Esq., G.G.M.C.; the Rev. R. Stothert, A. M.; Monsieur Henri Pierret; Dadabhoy Norowjee, Esq.; Prof. F. J. Candy, M.A.; Dadoba Pandurung, Esq.; Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Esq.; Atmaram Pandurang, Esq., G.G.M.C.; Dossabhoy Framjee Cama, Esq.; J. N. Mendonça, Esq., G.G.M.C.; Bhugwandas Parshotumdas, Esq.; F. W. Doolittle, B.A., M.D.; Perozshaw Merwanjee Mehta, Esq., M.A.; Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, Esq., M.A.; Babajee Cassinath, Esq.; Eduljee Rustomjee, Esq.; Pestonjee Muncherjee, Esq., G.G.M.C.; Hurichand Chintamon, Esq.; and James Taylor, Esq., Honorary Secretary.

The minutes of the last monthly meeting were read and confirmed.

Members Elected.

Lieut. W. H. G. Nowell, Her Majesty's Indian troop ship Jumna, and Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee, Esq.

Members Proposed.

Hormusjee Dorabjee Cama, Esq., proposed by Bhau Daji, Esq., Hon. Mem. R.A.S., and seconded by James

PRINCE ALAMAYOO.

PRINCE ALAMAYOO, son of the late King Theodore, left England on Saturday afternoon, June 26, in the Peninsular and Oriental steamer en route to India. He was accompanied by Captain Speedy and his family. The prince visited the Isle of Wight previous to his departure. He now speaks English tolerably well. It is stated that he is to be educated at one of the Indian colleges.

COMMERCIAL REPRESENTATION ON THE INDIA BOARD.

THE Government of India Act Amendment Bill came under discussion at the meeting of the Council of the [illegible]ool Chamber of Commerce on June 30, when a resolution was adopted in favour of the representation of commercial towns of the country more directly with the India Board. At the meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce a letter was read from the Bradfield requesting the co-operation of the Manchester Chamber in procuring the insertion of a clause in the Bill for the modification of the Indian Council, to the effect that one-third of the Board should consist of members acquainted with mercantile affairs. The meeting concurred in the views expressed by the Huddersfield Chamber; but, considering the steps that had been already taken by the Manchester Chamber, they held it was unnecessary to make any further representations on the subject at present. A letter was read from Captain Sprye on the same subject.

HEAVY DAMAGES.

THE plaintiff in the case of "Warren v. the Great Northern Railway Company," a lady who teaches dancing and calisthenics at Boston, in Lincolnshire, brought an action on June 28, in the Court of Queen's Bench, to recover damages for injuries sustained at the Spalding station in April, 1868, by catching her foot in a hole in the carpet of the waiting-room. She fell upon her face on the sill of the door, and received a concussion of the spine and a laceration of the membrane of the stomach, which her medical man said would prevent her again pursuing her calling. Since the accident she had been obliged to leave her business in the charge of others, and the income from it had decreased from £650 a year to about £127. The expenses she had been put to in living at Brighton and obtaining the best medical advice amounted to a considerable sum. In court she was accommodated with a chair, and appeared to be in a very weak state of health. Only one witness had been examined for the defence when the parties came to an arrangement under which a verdict was entered for the plaintiff—damages, £1,500.

THE EGYPTIAN VICEROY.

As we predicted on Monday the Viceroy took his departure from England yesterday (July 1). Everything which could be done consistently with the dignity of the Khédive and the important *status* in which His Highness stands related to the Sultan has been done to make his sojourn in England pleasant and expressive of the high esteem which we cherish for the Governor-General of Egypt. There is not the slightest reason to suppose that Ismail Pasha has been dissatisfied either with the hospitality or the honour he has received while among us. He has been *feted* and treated with the utmost friendliness and courtesy by the Sovereign of these realms and the highest ranks of her people. The care which has been expended in the avoidance of any colouring to the idea that we either regard or receive the Viceroy as an independent Sovereign, has been wisely moderated by a sincere desire to do the utmost which was in accordance with the political requirements of the case, to express our acknowledgment of the debt which the cause of civilisation and enterprise in the East owes to the very enlightened man on whom devolves the administration of rule in Egypt. It remains only to hope that the sincerity of our good wishes has been taken and received in the sense in which these have been expressed, both by the Viceroy and by his Suzerain in Constantinople.—*Globe.*

GOSSIP ABOUT HIGH PERSONAGES.

MR. TOM TAYLOR, the London correspondent of the 'Manchester Guardian' is responsible for the statement which follows:—"It was circumstantially stated last night (June 29) at several of the clubs that the Duke of Cambridge had taken so much amiss some casual observations made upon Horse Guards mismanagement by Sir R. Anstruther, in the sort of conversational debate in the House of Commons on Friday night regarding the review at Windsor, that he authorised a communication to be made to the hon. baronet in the course of yesterday. To-day we hear that another member of the royal family has actually intimated to the member for Fifeshire that the duke is highly offended and that the visit of one of his staff to Sir Robert's residence was with a view to demand an explanation. The honourable and gallant baronet, who served with honour in the Crimean war, was from home and no further communication has since been made, In all probability there will be none; for the words complained of, as they are reported, appeared to be no more than a general sarcasm at the inefficiency of the Horse Guards, and the expression of wonder, not that the escort was late which was sent to await the arrival of the Viceroy at the railway station, but "that any escort was ever in time."

REFORM IN MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

WE are informed that some valuable alterations in the knapsack and accoutrements of the army have been sanctioned, and are now being carried out. A waterproof valise, without frame and of light weight, is to supersede the present knapsack. This valise is supported on the lower portion of the soldier's back in the following manner:—From the waist belt a short strap on each side passes to a ring, from which a broad strap passing over the shoulders, crosses with its fellow on the upper part of the back, like an ordinary pair of braces, and, catching the corner of the valise by a buckle, runs under the arm to the opposite ring from which it started. Another short strap passing posteriorly from the ring to the lower angle of the valise secures it to the main body. In front, upon the waist belt, is carried the pouch for ammunition, which can be shifted to one side so as to allow the waist belt to be opened. This equipment is very easy, and leaves the chest perfectly free. It supplies many of the most essential requirements of military duties—simplicity and durability, lessened risk of damage, and facility for removal or readjustment. The soldier can put it on and off like his coat, by simply unfastening the waistbelt, or in will be worn as a garment on his shoulders, although left open in front. The great coat is carried above the valise, and in no way interferes with the general arrangement. By this equalization and arrangement of weights the position of the soldier for drill, heavy exertion, or personal conflict, is materially improved. In the latter case, the weights being below the centre of gravity, an extra steadiness is obtained which was so evidently deficient in the case of the old equipment, "the monkey on the back," as old soldiers term the knapsack. The active service, two pouches are carried in front to contain each twenty rounds of ammunition, and a ball bag is also supplied to hold loose cartridges for rapid firing, whilst in the valise there is accommodation for twenty extra rounds.

An infantry soldier in time of war now carries something over fifty-six pounds in weight. This is, of course, lessened during peace, but it is strongly recommended by Professor Parkes still further to reduce the articles ordinarily forming part of the "kit" and his views, if accepted, would diminish the weight to thirty-six pounds, whilst the soldier would yet have everything necessary for his comfort.

It is also determined to issue to each man a separate canvas bag for surplus articles of clothing and necessaries, in lieu of the present "squad-bag," which is available for twenty-five men. This, it is anticipated, will encourage the soldier in habits of care and neatness.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

NEWS OF THE DAY.

(*Globe*, Friday Evening, July 2.)

ANOTHER MARRIAGE IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

The marriage of the young Marquis of Huntly with Miss Cunliffe Brooks is fixed to take place in Westminster Abbey on the 14th inst.

NAVAL APPOINTMENT.

The following officers' names have been removed from the navy list since 20th March last to present time:—Chaplain Thos. E. G. Bunbury, resigned; Inspector of Machinery Wm. Rumble, dismissed the service; Sub-Lieutenant George G. Boys, discharged service; Acting Navigating Sub-Lieutenant John Thomson, name removed; Assistant-Surgeon George G. Bothwell, resigned; Assistant-Paymaster John B. Inglis, resigned, and Henry J. Nash, name removed.

We believe that Captain W. N. W. Hewett, V.C., will be nominated Flag Captain to Vice-Admiral Sir Henry Kellett, K.C.B., on his being appointed to the command of the China squadron, as successor to Vice-Admiral Hon. Sir Henry Kellett, the present commander-in-chief.

SHOCKING SUICIDE OF A LADY.

Yesterday morning a lady named Honeywell, residing at Halberton, in Devonshire, threw herself on the rails of the Tiverton branch railway as a train was passing. The driver blew his whistle and pulled up, but not in time to save her life. Her head was clean cut off. The deceased was of unsound mind, and had strayed from her friends.

THE LATE ACCIDENT TO THE CADMUS.

Admiral Sir William Fanshawe Martin, Commander-in-Chief at Devonport, has been instrumental in obtaining a gratuity of £50 from the Admiralty to William Foale, the pilot of Salcombe, who hailed the Cadmus on the 4th ult. in the fog, and warned the officers of the danger the ship was in, and ultimately took them to a safe anchorage.

THE ADMIRALTY.

Mr. Lushington, the new Secretary of the Admiralty, commenced his duties at Whitehall on Monday last, and yesterday he sat on a committee with the Controller of the Navy, Vice-Admiral Sir Robert Spencer Robinson, and Mr. George O. Trevelyan, to consider the best means of carrying out the reorganisation of the Admiralty departments.

SIX MONTHS EMIGRATION.

The emigration from the Mersey during the past six months has been unusually heavy—close upon 100,000 persons. For the quarter the number was 78,411, or 21,156 in excess of the returns for the corresponding period of last year. The proportion which the English emigrants bear to the whole is very large. This is a circumstance which might seem to be explained by the fact that a considerable number of the Irish and Germans who formerly embarked at Liverpool, now take ship at Queenstown, Greenoastle, and Hamburg

A FAMILY POISONED BY THE FATHER.

ONE of the most appalling tragedies that has occurred in London for a considerable time past took place late on Sunday night, June 27, at No. 15 Hosier Lane, Smithfield, where a man named Duggin, his wife, and six children were discovered lying dead from the effects of prussic acid. The following is a plain narrative of the facts of the case:—

On Monday morning, June 28, the inspector on duty at the Smithfield Police-station received a letter by post, signed "J. W. Duggin," requesting him to come round to No. 15 Hosier Lane (about fifty yards from the police station), where the services of the police were required; and also stating that full particulars of what would be seen might be obtained from the brother of the writer of the letter, who resided at Bristol, at an address given. The inspector was at first inclined to treat the affair as a silly hoax; but on second consideration determined to act as the letter required, and accordingly despatched two policemen to the address contained in the letter. On the officers arriving at the house—which forms a portion of the premises of Mr. Chawner, a manufacturing silversmith, and which is built over a gateway—they knocked at the door, but failing to obtain an answer they gained an entrance to the house through a back window over the gate-way. The first sight that met them on stepping into the room was the body of the man Duggin lying on the bed dead, with his face drawn on one side as if he had died in great agony. On a shelf in the room were two small bottles—empty, both smelling strongly of prussic acid. The officers then went into the front room, where they discovered Mrs. Duggin lying dead on the bed, with one child on each side of her, and a third at the foot of the bed also dead. Two elder children lay dead on a small bed, and a baby about three months old, also dead, in a cot near the window. In the bed by the side of the woman was found a teaspoon. The officers at once sent word to the station-house, and Dr. Wilson, the divisional surgeon of the police, was soon in attendance, who pronounced the woman and children to have been dead several hours, but that the man had not been dead above four or five hours. The faces of both the woman and the children presented a calm and placid appearance, as if in a deep sleep. The bed clothes were in each case perfectly smooth, no indications of a struggle were observable, and the absence of any outward trace of poison about the bodies, and their marked cleanliness, lead to the inference that each in their turn must have been washed and arranged in the manner in which they were found after the deadly mixture had been administered. On a small table in the front room was found a Bible, and a bottle on the side labelled "poison." From the Bible, which was closed, a paper was projecting about two inches, and this proved to be the marriage certificate of the deceased man and his wife, which was performed at St. George's Church, in the county of Gloucester. Nearly the whole of the children's wearing apparel had been neatly folded up and placed on the bed where the wretched man was lying. A further search ascertained that several letters and pawnbrokers' duplicates had been destroyed. It is Dr. Wilson's belief that the poison was administered in a spoon as the innocent victims lay in bed, and probably as they slept. In the case of the eldest child, a boy of 13, his body, unlike all the rest, was found slightly turned on one side, as if he had resisted. From inquiries made by the police of the neighbours, it appears that Duggin and his wife were considered respectable persons, of quiet and sober habits, and extremely fond of their children, whom they kept very clean and nicely dressed. On Sunday evening, shortly after seven o'clock, the whole family left home for a walk, returning at half-past nine, after which time nothing was seen of them, except that Duggin fetched some beer from a public-house, at the corner of Hosier Lane, just before eleven o'clock. The letter addressed to his brother occupies more than two sides of a sheet of foolscap, and appears to have been written at two sittings. In it prussic acid is said to be distinctly mentioned as the cause of death, but all reference to the hand by which it was administered appears to be avoided. Throughout, it is couched in language of deep and hopeless despondency. He dwells upon the circumstance of having had to relinquish his employment and the house he and his family occupied, upon the strong consumptive indications in his constitution, and the taint communicated to all his children, upon his ardent affection for his wife and them, and upon the dismay with which he contemplated the bare prospect of their being reduced to want. It is said he left the employment, in which he had been for some years, under medical advice, and of his own accord, desiring if possible, to obtain other work out of doors.

At the inquest, after some formal evidence had been given, the letter which Duggin wrote to his brother at Bristol, and to which there was no signature, was produced. In it he speaks of the harsh treatment of his employer, whom he calls selfish and narrow-minded. He continues:—

So we have to feel the alternative of starving in the streets, the workhouse, or death. The blood of me and mine is on his (the employer's) hands, and will cling to him. It is better to meet death at once than succumb through want, privation, and misery. It is agony of mind, almost past endurance, to think of alternatives so terrible. Oh, the horrors of this night! May it be visited upon the man who forced it. I can write no more, for I am nearly mad—mad. An eternal farewell to all.

The employer said he had shown the deceased man great indulgence. The jury found that the father and mother "murdered their six children, and afterwards committed suicide, while in an unsound state of mind."

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(*Gazette of India*, July 17.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. R. N. Cust is permitted to resign the Civil Service from the 9th December 1868.

Privilege leave for three months has been granted to Doctor F. Stoliczka, Palæontologist on the staff of the Geological Survey of India, with effect from the date (subsequent to the 1st proximo) on which he may avail himself of it.

Colonel T. H. Chamberlain, City Magistrate of Lucknow, to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate as a temporary arrangement.

Major W. T. McGrigor, Cantonment Magistrate of Lucknow, to officiate as City Magistrate as a temporary arrangement.

The Hon'ble L. S. Jackson, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has obtained privilege leave for three months, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

Mr. W. T. Law, Advocate, Rangoon, is appointed Government Advocate at Moulmain, with effect from the date on which he received charge of the office.

Mr. J. Platts, Inspector of Schools, Northern Circle, in the Central Provinces, has obtained fifteen months' leave of absence to Europe on medical certificate, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. H. Cotgrave, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, has obtained leave of absence on medical certificate for three months, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. E. A. Mumford, 1st Grade Inspector, to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Soltanpore, with effect from the forenoon of the 12th ultimo, vice Captain M. Proctor, absent on leave.

Mr. R. B. Smart and Captain J. Sconce, Officiating Revenue Surveyors of the 2nd Grade, are confirmed in that grade with effect from the 1st April last.

Mr. W. B. Ashburner, Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Hyderbad Assigned Districts, has been granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the forenoon of the 15th May last.

The Reverend D. Fyness-Clinton, a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for six months on medical certificate.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The appointment of Mr. Leon Hernandez as Consul for Belgium, at Rangoon, is recognised.

Mr. T. Drysdale, Assistant Commissioner and Officiating Registrar of the Judicial Commissioner's Court in the Central Provinces, is granted leave of absence to Europe on private affairs for six months, under the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules, from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Captain H. Szczepanski, Officiating Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd Class in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months from 15th August next or from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Lieutenant M. H. Court, General List of Bengal Cavalry, Officiating District Superintendent of Police at Moradadad, to officiate as Assistant to the Governor General's Agent in Rajpootana, vice Captain C. A. Bayley.

Lieutenant F. H. Maitland, Her Majesty's 4th Hussars (a probationer in the Bengal Staff Corps), Officiating Boundary Settlement Officer in Bundelcund, is granted six weeks' leave, from the date on which he may avail himself of it, for the purpose of appearing before the Board of Examiners in Calcutta for examination in Oordoo (High Proficiency Test).

Lieutenant E. S. Ludlow assumed charge of the Court of the 1st Class Assistant Superintendent in Coorg from Mr. C. Scobiah, 2nd Class Assistant Superintendent, on the forenoon of the 26th June 1869. Lieutenant Ludlow will retain charge of that Court during the period he may officiate for the Superintendent of Coorg, Captain R. A. Cole, and also during the absence of Captain F. H. De-Loureada, or until further orders.

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MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Edward Iremonger, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Adjutant General, Allahabad Division, for two years under the Regulations of 1868, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs as a special case.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice WARDEN and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice GIBBS.)

ACTION AGAINST THE COLLECTOR OF SURAT.

MERWANJEE SORABJEE, Appellant, *vs.* THE COLLECTOR OF SURAT, Respondent.

MR. NANABHAI HARRIDAS for the appellant, and Mr. Dhirajlal Mathuradas for the respondent.

This was an action instituted against the Collector of Surat to recover Rs. 3,000 as damages for loss alleged to have been sustained through the wrongful act of the Collector in depriving the plaintiff of a certain piece of land let to him for a fixed term by the mamlutdar of Bulsar with the sanction of the Assistant Collector in charge of the mahal for the purpose of erecting a distillery.

The defendant, in his written statement, set forth as follows:—"The action was barred by the law of limitation. He was not bound either by law or express agreement to supply the plaintiff with land in connection with his liquor contract. The plaintiff had acquired no right to demand land of him, the arrangement referred to in the plaint was made as a favour and not as a matter of right; and the allegation regarding the loss sustained was not true in fact. The District Judge found that the plaintiff had no right of action against the Collector, and accordingly threw out the claim. Against this decision a regular appeal was made to the High Court, when the district court's decision was reversed and the suit was remanded, that the following issues might be raised and determined, as well as any other issues of fact or of law which, on a new hearing, might appear necessary for an exhaustive adjudication of the matter in dispute between the parties. 1st. Was the act of the Collector in setting aside the order of the mamlutdar assigning the field described in the plaint to the plaintiff, which order had been confirmed by the Assistant Collector, illegal or wrongful, taking into consideration the rules which had been published for the information of the public with respect to the disposal of such lands? (2ndly.) If illegal, or wrongful, did any damage accrue to the plaintiff in consequence of this act of the Collector, and if so, to what compensation is plaintiff equitably entitled in consequence of this damage? On the first issue, the District Judge found for the defendant, and therefore, he deemed it unnecessary to record any finding on the other issues. Against this a regular appeal was filed in the High Court which was decided, on the 12th October 1868, in favour of the respondent, the court, consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tucker, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gibbs, recording the following judgment:—

"After a careful consideration of the evidence in this suit, we think that it does not establish that there were any rules or notification by which a mamlutdar or Assistant Collector has held out to the public as the agents of the Collector for the disposal of unoccupied lands, and that consequently the interference of the Collector, who is the officer vested by the law with the control over such lands, was not illegal or wrongful as would seem that an irregular practice had crept up in the Surat collectorate of leasing such lands in some instances without reference to the Collector, but it has not been shown that this practice was ever sanctioned by the superior revenue authorities; and the mere existence for a limited time of this practice would not divest the Collector of the authority given to him by the regulations, nor give to persons who had been admitted to occupancy by his subordinate, a right to complain of his over-ruling their decisions when they came under his notice. On the last occasion, when this suit was before us, we remanded it that it might be determined whether by any acts of the Collector the mamlutdar or the Assistant Collector had been held out to the public as the officials with whom they were to deal with respect to waste lands. No acts to which this character can justly be attributed have been proved in our opinion. We think, therefore, that the foundation of plaintiff's claim for damages fails, and we must affirm the District Judge's decreee with all costs on the appellant."

On the 5th March 1869 there came on for hearing an application presented by the plaintiff for a review of this judgment on the grounds (1) that the court ought not to have decided against him without duly calling upon the Collector to produce the order mentioned in the 8th paragraph of the Darkhast No. 7 on remand, which would have conclusively shown that the court held the existing evidence did not establish it, and (2) that new evidence existing on the records of the Collector had come to the knowledge of the plaintiff which would show that the mamlutdar and assistant collectors had express authority to dispose of waste lands.

Mr. Nanabhai Harridas, in support of the petition, stated that his client had placed in his hands an unauthenticated copy of an order by the Collector, Mr. Hope, dated the 25th February 1867, directing the mamlutdar of Bulsar to discontinue the practice, till then existing under former orders, of selling the right of occupancy of Government waste lands of his own authority; that a notice to produce its original had been served upon the Collector, who, however, thought it advisable to withhold it, and whose pleader, when examined by the Court concerning it, denied. Mr. Hope having issued such an order. He urged that, if such an order had been issued, and was on the Collector's record, which his client, he understood, was prepared to swear to, the Collector's pleader was wrong in denying it unless he had express instructions to that effect, in which case, however, t'e party issuing such instructions must be held to have acted most reprehensibly, for he could not possibly have issued them innocently; and the court was bound to compel its production.

Mr. Justice Tucker—It is a very serious matter, Mr. Nanabhai, and unless your client states all this on oath, we can't presume that the officers of Government have done wrong.

Mr. Nanabhai—As I said just now, I understand my client is quite prepared to state on oath that the original order of which I hold in an unauthenticated copy was issued by Mr. Hope and is now upon his record. I put in the copy that the original may be sent for.

Mr. Justice Tucker—If he makes an affidavit to that effect, without loss of time, we will admit this petition of review.

The plaintiff having made the requisite affidavit, the court, on the 2nd April, issued a *rule nisi*, calling upon the Collector to show cause why the review should not be granted, and directed him to send up the order referred to in the affidavit.

Mr. Justice Tucker, having gone into Council, the rule was made absolute by Mr. Justice Gibbs, sitting alone, on the 24th June, after hearing Mr. Dhirajlal on behalf of the Collector, and reading the order sent up by the Collector, which appeared to tally precisely with the unauthenticated copy put in by Mr. Nanabhai on the 5th March.

The appeal accordingly came on for re-hearing on the 5th July 1869, before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Warden and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gibbs, who directed the District Judge to determine the following issues:—1st. Whether there is now evidence to show that the mamlutdar was in the habit of granting lands with out the confirmation of a superior officer, and whether the plaintiff was justified in supposing such to be the custom and so commencing his building on receiving the mamlutdar's consent to his *Kabooleyat*? (2) What is the amount of damages on the evidence recorded in the case.

THE PERFECTION OF PREPARED COCOA.

MARAVILLA COCOA.

Sole Proprietors—TAYLOR BROTHERS, London.

THE COCOA (or CACAO) of MARAVILLA is the true THEOBROMA of LINNÆUS. Cocoa is indigenous to South America, of which Maravilla is a favoured portion. TAYLOR BROTHERS having secured the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, have, by the skilful application of their valuable principle and elaborate machinery, produced what is so undeniably the perfection of prepared Cocoa, that it has not only secured the preference of homœopaths and cocoa-dietists generally, but many who had hitherto not found any preparation to suit them, have, after one trial, adopted the Maravilla Cocoa as their constant beverage for breakfast, luncheon, &c.

"A SUCCESS UNPRECEDENTED."

See following Extract from the "Globe" of May 14, 1868.

"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of "Maravilla" Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage.

Sliders packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA and SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE.

Steam Mills—Brick Lane, London

W. V. WRIGHT AND CO.'s

PURE COAL-TAR SOAP.

Registered as

SAPO CARBONIS DETERGENS.

THIS Soap is compounded from our "LIQUOR CARBONIS DETERGENS," which, according to the testimony of the leading Medical Journals, is unrivalled for its Detergent and Antiseptic qualities, besides being an almost infallible specific for Imbolent Ulcers, Wounds, Sores, and Affections of the Skin generally. All the active principles of Coal-Tar, including that powerful disinfectant, Carbolic Acid, are contained in the "LIQUOR," and are developed in the Soap in a milder form.

W. V. WRIGHT & Co.'s PURE COAL-TAR SOAP is a material security against infectious diseases of every sort, and moderates the effluvia of house drains. This effect is produced by the water being thrown into the air with the same ease as when used for washing.

W. V. WRIGHT & Co.'s PURE COAL-TAR SOAP improves the general condition of the skin, which becomes soft and silky, and after washing there is a conscious sensation of a most agreeable and refreshing character. The face assumes a clear and healthy appearance; there is no liability to chilblains or chapped hands, and offensive emanations from the person (if there be any) are quickly removed.

W. V. WRIGHT & Co.'s PURE COAL-TAR SOAP prevents the hair from turning prematurely grey. All ordinary soaps destroy the colour of the hair more or less; but the "Sabo Carbonis Detergens" does not produce this effect, partly because it contains a very small proportion of alkali and partly because of the peculiar nature of the alkali, and the special form and combination in which it exists.

W. V. WRIGHT & Co.'s PURE COAL-TAR SOAP, from the small quantity of alkali which it contains, as well as from the compression to which it is subjected, does not soften or waste in water like other soaps, and will be, therefore, found most economical in use.

W. V. WRIGHT & Co.'s PURE COAL-TAR SOAP is a specific against the bite of reptiles, the sting of insects, &c., &c., and is an invaluable article in hot climates.

W. V. WRIGHT & Co.'s PURE COAL-TAR SOAP is most highly spoken of by the Press. The following is from the "Lancet" Dec. 22, 1866:—"In our hands it has been a most effective agent in the case of various skin diseases, especially of the chronic eczematous class; and one case of psoriasis, which had resisted all other kinds of treatment, speedily and well under the application of the Liquor Carbonis Detergens. We esteem it a very valuable addition to our list of skin remedies, and worthy of a very extended trial by the profession. In the above classes of disease, and in various others, such as foetid ulcers, &c., the preparation is put into the form of soap; Messrs. W. V. WRIGHT and Co., London, are the manufacturers." See also "Medical Times and Gazette," Jan. 19, 1867.

British Medical Journal," Jan. 26, 1867.

Sold in Tablets at 6d. and 1s. each by all Chemists,

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Messrs. W. V. WRIGHT & Co. will be happy to forward to the rade, free of all charge, a monthly Price Current of Drugs, Chemicals, Pharmaceutical and Photographic Chemicals, of their special manufacture, of guaranteed purity.

NOTICES.

MR. A. MENIST,

OCULIST OPTICIAN,

FROM AMSTERDAM AND LONDON,

Respectfully announces his arrival in Bombay; and begs to introduce his Newly Invented Spectacles, which are peculiarly adapted to the Indian climate. The immense success he has met with in England has induced him to visit India, previous to his retiring from business, and he would beg to submit a few of the numerous testimonials he has received from the Faculty and Gentry.

A. Menist, Esq., Optist,

Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla.

DEAR SIR,—It gives me great pleasure to add my testimony to the thousands you have already acquired from the best of judges of the profession which you represent, for introducing glasses upon an improved principle, for the use of persons of impaired sight.

My good wife was suffering from this complaint, and the worst of it was she could not pronounce a single pair of spectacles to suit her eyes. She tried many, but after the use of them for a few moments they were rejected, as they instead of remedying the evil made it the more worst. Fortunately for me I formed your acquaintance and introduced you to Mrs. Sorabjee. The pair of spectacles you gave her have suited her so comfortably, that since she has commenced wearing them she has become so much enamoured with them that she scarcely desires to put them aside for a single moment. I therefore without the least hesitation would proclaim to the sufferers from defective sight, &c., &c., "to apply at once to Mr. Menist, Optician, Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla, if they are inclined to have their sight improved."

Wishing you every success in your profession in this strange land, Believe me to be, yours very faithfully,

SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY.

Breach Candy Road, 22nd May, 1869.

From Thomas Barrett, Esq., M. D., and Surgeon to the Eye and Ear Infirmary.

Mr. Menist has shown me some spectacles arranged by him. The lenses appear to be constructed on very scientific principles, and I can recommend Mr. Menist, from his great experience, of persons requiring assistance in selecting glasses.

THOMAS BARRETT, Esq., M. D.,

Surgeon to the Eye and Ear Infirmary.

St. James's Square, Bath, February 24, 1864.

From Frederick Mason, Esq., Surgeon to the Bath Infirmary for the cure of Diseases of the Eye.

Mr. Menist has called upon me and explained the merits of his glasses. They appear to be constructed upon proper principles, and I can recommend him to those requiring the use of spectacles. Mr. Menist has supplied some of my friends with spectacles, who, from the testimonials they have given, appear well pleased.

29 Belmont, Bath, February 20, 1864. FREDERICK MASON.

From James Tunstall, Esq., M.D., M.R.C.P., 25 Brook Street, Bath, February 27, 1864.

Mr. Menist has supplied myself and patients with some new lenses, with which we are much pleased. I have been near sighted for years, and find his glasses more comfortable than any I have ever worn, and I can confidently recommend their use to those who require the assistance of good glasses.

JAMES TUNSTALL, M.D., M.R.C.P.

From Charles Sylvester, Esq., M.D., 17 Kensington Place, Bath, February 25, 1864.

Having spectacles from Mr. Menist it gives me great pleasure in testifying to their quality, and I can confidently recommend them to those who require them, as a most efficient article and worthy of notice. Mrs. Parett has tried them, and found them surprisingly beneficial to her sight. I remain, Sir, yours respectfully,

CHARLES SYLVESTER, Esq., M.D.

From Vice-Admiral Thomas Gill, R.N., Grove Lodge, Bathwick, February 24, 1864.

I can with much satisfaction testify to the superior quality of the spectacles I have purchased from Mr. Menist, Optician, and it is with much pleasure I would recommend him to any who require them.

THOMAS GILL, Vice-Admiral, R.N.

From Lieut.-Colonel John Hunt, 20, St. James's Square, Bath, February 23, 1864.

Mr. Menist has supplied me with glasses, and I beg to state that they have much benefitted my sight.

JOHN HUNT, Lieut.-Colonel.

To Mr. Menist, Optician, from Amsterdam.

From the late Lieut.-General G. E. Gowan, Royal Artillery, 7 Lansdown Crescent, Bath, February 26, 1864.

Mr. Menist has supplied me with spectacles which have given me much satisfaction, and I would strongly recommend those who require the assistance of glasses to apply to him.

G. E. GOWAN,

Mr. Menist. Lieut.-General, R. A.

From the Rev. William Hanks.

Mr. Menist, who is an Optician of much experience and ability, has supplied myself and numerous others with glasses, which are in every respect well adapted to ameliorate defects of vision, and therefore I cannot but recommend him to any one who has need of his assistance. WILLIAM HANKS.

93 Sidney Place, Bath, February 23, 1864.

From John Chilbourn, Esq., 9 Cavendish Place, Bath, February 23, 1864.

Sir,—It is now about two years since I took your spectacles into use; from the first my sight was greatly relieved by them, and I feel that it has received much benefit from the use of them, and can with confidence recommend them.

I remain, Sir, yours obediently,

JOHN CHILBOURN.

From John Walter, Esq., Surgeon, Dover, St. Martins Place, July 23, 1863.

Sir,—Having received great comfort from the use of your glasses, and being much pleased with yourself in all my transactions with you, whether for myself or others, I have no hesitation in recommending you as an optician, from my own experience. I am, Sir, yours obediently,

JOHN WALTER.

From Gustavus Gidley, Esq., M.D., Late of Sandgate, July 25, 1863.

Mr. Menist has supplied me with a pair of spectacles which have greatly improved my sight. GUSTAVUS GIDLEY.

From Henry Hutchings, Esq., House Surgeon to the Kent and Canterbury Hospital.

I hereby certify that having had the opportunity of examining Mr. Menist's glasses, I believe them to be of a superior quality; and to persons suffering from long or short vision they are peculiarly adapted. Mr. Menist has also some excellent glasses for persons suffering from weakness of sight, which modify the rays of light and afford great comfort to the wearer.

HENRY HUTCHINGS, M.R.C.S. England, and L.S.A. London, House Surgeon to the Kent and Canterbury Hospital.

From John B Gill, Esq., M.D., Dover, 5 St. Martin's Terrace, July 24, 1863.

I have great pleasure in recommending Mr. Menist to persons suffering under imperfect vision, as his lenses are polished on an improved principle, and, as I believe he possesses unusual talent for adapting spectacles to peculiar cases. Several of my friends have derived great benefit from them. JOHN B. GILL, M. D.

From G. F. Heritage, Esq., Surgeon, Castle St., Dover, July 24, 1863.

Mr. Menist having supplied some of the members of my family with glasses, I have taken the opportunity of examining them, and can confidently recommend them as being very superior, and calculated to improve defective vision.

G. F. HERITAGE, Surgeon.

From Lieut.-Colonel Kelly, 9 Sandgate Road, Folkestone, July 2, 1863.

Mr. Menist has supplied me with glasses for some time, and they have much benefitted my sight.

EDWARD KELLY, Lieut.-Colonel.

From James Parett, Esq., 6 Bartholomew Terrace, Buckland, Dover, September 12, 1863.

Having seen your improved lenses for impaired vision, I can speak of their great value, and recommend them to those who require them, as a most efficient article and worthy of notice. Mrs. Parett has tried them, and found them surprisingly beneficial to her sight. I remain, Sir, yours respectfully,

JAMES PARETT.

From Edward Sibbett, Esq., Surgeon, Council House Street.

Mrs. Sibbett, having benefitted considerably from the use of Mr. Menist's spectacles, I feel much pleasure in recommending him to the notice of those who may require his assistance.

Dover, August 5, 1863. EDWARD SIBBETT, Surgeon.

From E. F. Astley, Esq., M.D., 29 Marine Parade, Dover, July 12, 1863.

Sir,—I do not use spectacles, I cannot speak practically as to the value of those you offer, but